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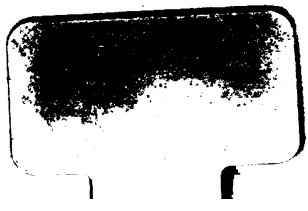

SIA

CARPENTERS

THE

CARPENTERS' COMPANY

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INSTITUTED 1724.

PHILADELPHIA:
H. C. COATES, PRINTER.
1887.

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NOTE.

THE READER will find a repetition of some Facts in the following pages, arising from the articles being compiled at distant periods, and by different hands. It was thought best to republish, without attempting a condensation of them.

INTRODUCTION.

In no nation does the history of its early institutions possess more interest than those of our own country, where, while associating for "the mutual good," the germ of self-government was carefully guarded, and the embryo master-spirits fostered, who contributed finally to mould a nation's destinies.

One of the earliest Associations in Pennsylvania, and perhaps the oldest now existing, is The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, maintaining an uninterrupted organization from the year 1724, about forty years after the settlement of the colonial government by William Penn. Among the early associators were many whose names are prominent in colonial history, and whose architectural tastes are impressed on the buildings that yet remain, memorials of that early day.

James Portius, whose name is second on the list of members, designed and executed Penn's mansion, on Second Street, above Walnut; and the lively interest he felt in the association with his fellows, induced him at his decease, in 1734, to bequeath his works on architecture to the Company.

Edmund Wooley, from plans by Robert Smith, (both members,) erected the "State House," on Chestnut between Fifth and Sixth Streets, assisted by the amateur labors of Dr. J. Kearsley.

The primary object of the Association was to "obtain instruction in the science of architecture; to assist such of its members, or the widows and children of members, as should be by accident in need of support;" and the adoption of such a system of measurement and prices "that every one concerned in building may have the value of his money, and every workman the worth of his labor." The difference between the plain, simple buildings erected in the province and those in the "mother country" was such, that it became necessary to examine the "method of measuring," as according to the "system practised in England," the prices were "set on the general and not on the particular parts of the work."

The price of admission (thirty shillings,) led, after the lapse of a few years, to the formation of a similar association, under the title of "The Second Carpenters' Company," but after a few years of separate existence, their efforts for a union with the first Company were successful, and they, according to their own declaration, "joined, and became members of the old Company," in 1752.

To build a hall for the use of the Company was an object of early interest, and the minutes show, by the appointment of committees to fix upon a "proper lot of ground," that it was never lost sight of. A determined effort was made in 1763, but it was not attained until 1768, when the present "lot on Chestnut Street" was purchased, at an annual ground rent of "176 Spanish milled pieces of eight," and conveyed to trustees appointed by the Company. Many schemes for its improvement were suggested. A proposition to unite with the Library Company of Philadelphia in erecting a "building that might accommodate both," was, among others, seriously entertained, but no feasible plan was matured until 1770, when, "as the funds were not sufficient," it was agreed to open a subscription among the members of the Company, in shares of four pounds each, and when the sum subscribed shall amount to "three hundred pounds," the Company, shall "appoint a number to begin to erect a building." Robert Smith prepared "a sketch of a building," and the subscription

paper having been filled in about one week to the required amount, a certificate was given to each subscriber, entitling, "according to the sum advanced," to receive a dividend "as often as rents of the building shall be received by the Company's treasurer."

The fee of admission was raised in 1769 to four pounds. This caused the formation of "The Friendship Carpenters' Company," whose admission fee was "five shillings." It was not long before overtures were made to "their elder brethren" on the "different methods used in measuring and valuing carpenter work." To this it was replied, that the mode of measuring and valuing carpenter work pursued by their elder brethren was "more equitable, expressive, and satisfactory than any method practiced in the city before, and was not inferior to the best method practiced in any city in the King's dominions."

The plan of building being adopted, it was commenced on the "5th day of the second month, 1770." The duties assigned the building committee were "discharged with fidelity," and the building "so far completed that the annual meeting in 1771" was held therein, and during that year the Library Company of Philadelphia rented and removed "their library to the second story of the new building," where it continued until 1782. Though the amount subscribed was more than that proposed, yet it fell short of finishing the Hall; hence the "outside finish of the doors and windows was deferred until the sums advanced by the several members were fully paid."

In 1775 the efforts of the Friendship Carpenters' Company to effect a union were renewed, and a committee of conference appointed; but it was not accomplished until 1785, when the members thereof, on "the payment of four pounds each to the treasurer, and signing the articles of association," were admitted into membership.

The Hall was freely used at the beginning of the Revolution. The committee appointed "at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city and county" met therein on the second day of the sixth month, 1774, and "as Governor Penn had declined to convene the Assembly," they ap-

pointed three of their number to wait upon the speaker, and request "a positive answer whether he would call the Assembly together or not." They had the use of the Hall during their appointment.

On the 15th following, the "different county committees" met therein to consult the Philadelphia committee on "what was best to propose" to the General Assembly, which was to meet on the 18th inst. Their resolves "declatory of the sense of the province," and the necessity for a "general congress of delegates from all the colonies," are matters of historical record. The regular quarterly meeting of the Company was not held, in order that these deliberations might not be interfered with.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE

CARPENTERS' COMPANY

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS, it appears to this Assembly that, in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, a number of the House Carpenters of the City and County of Philadelphia formed themselves into a Company, for the purpose of obtaining instruction in the science of architecture, and assisting such of their members as should by accident be in need of support, or the widows and minor children of members; and for the furtherance of the said charitable and useful designs, did for many years pay into the hands of the masters of the said Company considerable sums of money; a great part whereof was expended in the relief of their unfortunate members, and the remainder was appropriated, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, to the obtaining a large lot of ground, on which were several buildings and other improvements, and towards the erecting of the house known by the name of the CARPENTERS' HALL in the said city: *And whereas*, the members of the said Carpenters' Company have prayed that they may be incorporated in such manner as to secure the said estate to them and to their successors, in order to further the useful and charitable design of the institution; *And whereas*, this

Preamble.

Assembly is disposed to exercise the power vested in the legislature of the commonwealth for the encouragement of useful and charitable purposes: *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That, for the purpose of promoting the useful and charitable objects before mentioned, the present members of the Carpenters' Company; that is to say, Isaac Zane, John Mifflin, Joseph Thornhill, Benjamin Loxley, James Worrell, Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevell, James Armitage, Samuel Griscom, James Pearson, William Roberts, Richard Armitt, James Potter, George Wood, Joseph Rakestraw, Silas Engles, William Lownes, Samuel Powell, William Robinson, James Bringhurst, James Graisbury, Thomas Shoemaker, David Evans, William Colliday, William Ashton, Samuel Jervis, Samuel Wallis, Matthew McGlathery, Thomas Proctor, Adam Zantzinger, John Keen, John Lort, Joseph Govett, Joseph Ogelby, William Williams, Robert Allison, George Forepaugh, John Smith, Mathias Sadler, James Gibson, George Ingles, Frazer Kinsley, James Corking, Joseph Rakestraw, Junr., Joseph Thornhill, Junr., John King, Andrew Boyd, Conrad Bartling, William Garrigues, John Rugan, Mark Rhodes, Robert Evans, Joseph Wetherel, Hugh Roberts, Isaac Jones, Samuel Pancoast, Mathias Val Keen, Wm. Stevenson, Robert Morrel, Richard Mosley, John Reinhard, Samuel Pastorius, Josiah Matlack, John Piles, Joseph Clark, William Zane, Benjamin Mitchell, Thomas Savery, Nathan Allen Smith, Samuel Jones, John Hall, Joseph Howell, Junr., Israel Hallowell, John Harrison, Ebenezer Ferguson, John Cooper, William Linnard, Jonathan Evans, Joseph Worrell, James Boyer, be, and the same persons are hereby created a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "*The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia,*" and by the same name they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to receive any sum or sums of money,

Members of the Carpenters' Company.

Created a body corporate and poiitic.

or to receive, purchase, have, hold and enjoy any goods, chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, devices and bequests, of what nature soever; either in fee simple, or any less estate or estates, or otherwise; and also to grant, alien, assign or let the same lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, and premises, according to the tenures of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the corporation therein: *Provided*, That the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the value of one thousand pounds lawful money of this commonwealth.

Their powers, &c.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation, by the name, style and title aforesaid, be and shall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within this commonwealth or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, may or can do.

Empowered to make a seal.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall judge proper, and the same to break, alter or renew at their pleasure.

General meetings, when to be held.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, for the well ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be a general meeting held of the members, on the third Monday or second day of the week in January, in every year hereafter, at the CARPENTERS' HALL, or such other place as they may direct, when a majority of those convened shall choose by ballot a president, a treasurer, and such and so many assistants, and such other officers or committees as they may judge necessary or useful; and shall have full power and authority to order quarterly

and special meetings of said corporation, and do and transact all business and matters appertaining thereunto, agreeably to such rules, ordinances, regulations, and by-laws as may hereafter be made concerning the premises: *And* the corporation at any of their said meetings shall have full power and authority to make and ordain such rules, ordinances, regulations, and by-laws as a majority of the Company met shall from time to time judge necessary or convenient, and the same to put in execution, or to revoke, disannul, alter or ammend at their pleasure: *Provided always*, That the said rules, ordinances, regulations and by-laws relate only to the useful and charitable purposes before mentioned, and be not repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth.

The corporation to make by-laws, &c.

Officers to be regulated by by-laws, &c.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the duties and the authorities of the officers, the times of meeting of the corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances thereof: *Provided*, That no by-laws or ordinances of the said corporation shall be binding on the members or officers unless the same shall have been proposed at one regular meeting of the corporation, and received and enacted at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days; and that no sale, alienation or lease for more than two years of any part of the real estate of the said corporation shall be valid, unless the terms or nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the corporation as aforesaid.

No misnomer to annul any gift or grant.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no misnomer of the said corporation and their successors shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the said corporation, if the intent of the donor shall sufficiently appear by the tenor of the gift, testament or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to the said corporation; nor shall any non-user of the rights, liberties, privileges, and authorities, or any of them hereby granted to the said corporation, create or cause a forfeiture thereof.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, the president, assistants, wardens, and committee appointed by the Company at their meeting on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, shall continue to act in their several stations, and do and perform the duties assigned them, for and during the remainder of the year, or unto the third Monday [or second day of the week] in January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Duty of the President and other officers.

Signed by order of the House,

RICHARD PETERS,
Speaker.

Enacted into a law, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

(Signed) PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Inrolled 7th June, 1790.

I, Mathew Irwin, Esquire, Master of Rolls, for the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify the preceding writing to be a true copy [or exemplification] of a certain law inrolled in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and seal of office, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini, 1792.

(Signed) MATHEW IRWIN, M. R.

BY-LAWS

OF

THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Stated meetings.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of the Company shall be held on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, in each and every year, at the Hall, or such other place as the Company may, from time to time, direct. Twenty members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Elections, when to be held.

SECT. 2. The Company shall, at their stated meeting in January, elect, by ballot, a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected for one year; a Managing Committee, consisting of nine members, three of whom shall be elected annually, to serve for three years; and three Wardens, one of whom shall be elected annually, to serve for three years; *Provided*, That no member shall be eligible to serve for more than three years in five, as President, or Vice-President, nor for more than three years out of four as a member of the Managing Committee.

Provision for filling office in case of vacancy.

SECT. 3. If, from any cause, the Company shall be unable to elect their officers at the time prescribed in these by-laws, the officers then in power shall continue to perform the duties of their respective offices until their successors be chosen; and all vacancies occa-

sioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied at the first stated meeting after such vacancies shall be known to exist, except in the office of Treasurer.

Duties of President and Vice-President.

SECT. 4. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Company, regulate the debates, and state the question when any matter is to be determined, also have the casting vote, and cause such entries to be made as shall be determined by the Company. And he shall affix the corporate seal of the Company to powers of attorney, to enable the Treasurer to satisfy or release mortgages whenever required by the Managing Committee. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the the members shall choose a President pro tem.

Special meetings.

SECT. 5. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, with the concurrence of three members of the Managing Committee, or upon the request of five members of the Company, shall have full power to call special meetings, by directing the Wardens, in writing, to notify the members.

Duty of the Secretary.

SECT. 6. The Secretary's duty shall be to keep fair minutes of the proceedings of the Company, with marginal references; he shall furnish the Managing Committee regularly with a copy of such minutes as may, in any wise, relate to their duties; notify all committees of their appointment, and the duty assigned them: call the roll at each meeting precisely at the time adjourned to; he shall notify members of their election, and his books shall be left in charge of the Managing Committee, the first Wednesday after the Company's meeting.

Treasurer to give bonds —his duties

SECT. 7. The Treasurer shall give such security as may be required by the Managing Committee, in any sum not exceeding double the amount that may probably come into his hands, the bonds to be given at the first meeting of the Managing Committee after his election; he shall receive all moneys belonging to the Company, and deposit the same in the name of the Company in such bank, or other institution paying interest, as the Managing Committee may direct, and

pay the orders of the Managing Committee, or as shall otherwise be ordered by the Company; he shall keep in his custody all the books, papers, and effects of the Company, not otherwise disposed of; he shall have full power and authority to receive the principal, and enter satisfaction on the Record of any mortgage now held, or that may hereafter be held by the Company, whenever requested so to do by the Managing Committee; he shall report the condition of the treasury at each monthly meeting of the Committee, and in the week preceding the meeting in January, in every year, shall settle his accounts with the committee of three members, who shall be appointed by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President, at the meeting in October, for that purpose, and at the expiration of his term of office, shall pay the money, and deliver the books and effects in his hands, belonging to the Company, to his successor; and in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member chosen as Treasurer, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall call a special meeting of the Company, within ten days after such death, resignation, or removal. and the Company, when met, shall proceed to elect, by ballot, some other member to serve as Treasurer, for the unexpired term.

To enter satisfaction.

Settle his accounts.

Death or resignation.

SECT. 8. The Managing Committee shall hold stated meetings monthly, and on the Wednesday evening next succeeding the annual meeting of the Company, in each year, five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall choose, by ballot, a Chairman and Secretary. The Chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Committee, and in his absence a Chairman pro tem may be appointed; the Committee shall have power and authority to lease such portions of the estate of the Company, not reserved for their use, for any term not exceeding two years, for the best price that can reasonably be obtained, and take care that the property belonging to the Company be kept in repair; the cost thereof shall in no one year exceed five hundred dollars. They shall have power to invest all surplus funds in loans of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia, or in

Duties of the Managing Committee

Rent the property.

Invest funds

first mortgages on real estate, well secured, taking security in the name of the Company; they shall settle all accounts and contingent expenses of the Company, and shall represent this Company at all meetings and elections of corporate bodies in which this Company own stock; they may delegate one of their number to vote in such manner as they may believe best for the interest of this Company, and for this purpose may execute a proxy, from time to time, under the corporate seal of the Company. They shall cause to be transcribed in a book provided for that purpose, all laws, alteration in by-laws, and resolutions, of a permanent nature that may be passed by the Company, as soon after adoption as possible. They shall have prepared, and placed in a conspicuous place in the hall, a complete list of the members of the Company, together with the date of their joining, and of such as have deceased, the time of such decease, and provide for the continuance of the same hereafter. They shall, at the first meeting in every year, or at any subsequent meeting, when they may judge proper, appoint one or more of their number to collect all the rents and other income of the Company, and the collector or collectors so appointed shall give such security as may be required by the Committee, in any sum not exceeding double the amount that may come into his or their hands; the collectors shall keep a book, and enter therein all the moneys they shall receive for the Company, and take receipts in the same for all payments made to the Treasurer, and shall make monthly reports to the Managing Committee of all the several sums received and paid by them, as aforesaid, which the Committee shall cause to be entered upon the minutes of their transactions. They shall have power to grant intermediate relief, not exceeding twenty-five dollars in each quarter, to our widows and superannuated members. No money shall be borrowed by the Managing Committee without the consent of the Company being first had and obtained.

May appoint proxies.

List of members.

Appoint collectors.

Duties of the Wardens.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the Wardens jointly, to notify the members of the meetings of the Company, at such time and place as may be directed by the Com-

pany or President, or in his absence the Vice-President, by written or printed notices, left at their respective dwellings, within the two days preceding the day appointed for meeting, under a penalty of ten cents for each member omitted; and at the quarterly meetings are to collect the quarterages, penalties and fines due to the Company; they shall also notify the members of the funerals of deceased members. On the death of any member residing in the city, on due notice having been given them, they shall procure such number of carriages, as they shall think will be sufficient for the use of members attending such funeral; they shall report the death of any member at the first meeting of the Company thereafter, with the date of his decease, when the same shall be entered on the minutes of the Company. They shall keep a book containing the names of all the members, and enter in the same all moneys they shall collect in their wardenship, and pay it to the collector immediately after each meeting, taking his receipt in said book; and in case of the decease, removal or resignation of any officer of the Company, they shall enter upon the notices that another is to be elected in his place, and shall also give notice when any person is to be balloted for, and shall enter on the notices the quarterages and fines due. They shall notify all members who are two years or upwards in arrears, to "come forward and pay their arrearages or show cause why the same is not paid, or otherwise the 18th section of the By-Laws will be enforced against them:" (the seal of the Company shall be attached to such notices with the signatures of the President and Secretary,) and make report thereof to the Company at their next meeting.

Collect penalties, &c.

Provide carriages.

Report death of members.

Pay to the collector.

Notify members in arrears.

SECT. 10. There shall be a Committee on the Book of Prices, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, at the stated meeting in January, to serve for five years, whose duty it shall be to fix a price on all new-fashioned Carpenter work, that may be introduced from time to time; and further to equalize such of the prices as may be requisite, and to enter the same in the manuscript book to be kept by them in the Hall for that purpose,

Committee on Book of Prices.

for the use of the members of the Company. At all times a majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall be

Settle differences.

the duty of the said committee to settle any differences that may arise in the measurement and valuation of Carpenters' work, between Carpenters and their employers, or between members of the Company measuring work together, and their decision shall be binding on the parties as respects the prices of said work. It shall also be the duty of said Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of each month, or at such other time as they may agree upon, and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled at the next quarterly meeting of the Company.

Measurers of Carpenters' Work.

SECT. 11. Every member of this Company that is disposed to measure Carpenter work hereafter, provided he shall have been a member at least five years, shall apply to the Managing Committee for a certificate to that effect, and on approval thereof, they shall give such certificate, under the seal of this Company, to be signed by the President and Secretary; *Provided always*, That such applicant, before he receives his certificate,

Make oath or affirmation.

shall make oath or affirmation, before an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, that he will well and truly measure and value Carpenter work, agreeably to the standard Book of Prices of this Company, to the best of his judgment and ability, always having special regard to

Penalty.

the quality of the work. If any member of this Company shall measure or value Carpenter work not having been qualified, and received a certificate agreeably to the by-laws regulating measures, such member shall, on sufficient proof thereof, be fined the sum of ten dollars for the first offense, and for the second shall be liable to expulsion, provided that this shall not be so construed as to affect the right of members to measure and value their own work.

Committee on Vice and Immorality

SECT. 12. At the stated meeting in January, the Company shall elect by ballot, a Committee on Vice and Immorality. It shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be elected annually, to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to admonish such members, if any there be, who to their knowledge, shall be in the

practice of any immoral conduct; and, if their efforts to reclaim them should prove ineffectual, it shall be their duty to report such members to the Company, who shall take such order thereon as to them may appear just and proper.

Penalty for refusing to accept of office.

SECT. 13. Any person chosen to any office, and refusing to serve, shall pay ten dollars, unless he has already served in that office; and if any member shall be absent at roll-call, on due notice of the time and place appointed for quarterly or special meetings, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents; and every member at each quarterly meeting shall pay fifteen cents into the stock, for the use of the Company.

Fines.

Quarterages

Relief—to whom granted.

SECT. 14. Any member, widow or minor children of a member, being in reduced circumstances, making application to the Managing Committee, they may relieve him, her or them, at their discretion, in any sum not exceeding forty dollars. It shall be the duty of the Managing Committee on the application of any widow for quarterly allowance to appoint two of their number to examine the case, and if it shall appear to the Committee that the net annual income of such widow does not exceed four hundred dollars per annum, they shall place her on the list of widows for quarterly allowance. But when a greater amount shall be needful than the quarterly allowance allowed by the By-Laws, they shall lay a statement of the case before the Company for its determination. The quarterly allowance to widows shall be thirty dollars; to superannuated members double that amount.

Election of members.

SECT. 15. Any master Carpenter following the business, making application to be admitted a member of this Company, shall be proposed at one meeting, and balloted for at the next, or some subsequent meeting; such person being approved of by two-thirds of the Company met, on paying one hundred dollars admission money, and signing the Constitution, shall be a member. If any person so chosen, having proper notice thereof, and neglecting to attend at the next stated meeting of the Company, after his election and pay as aforesaid (unless sickness or some other sufficient reason be given), shall not be a member

Entrance fee

unless re-elected. Provided that no person having one or more partners, shall be elected unless all the members of the firm apply, and the ballot shall be taken at the same time upon all, and no member of a firm thus elected shall be deemed a member, unless they all appear together, sign the Constitution, and pay the entrance fee as aforesaid.

Eldest son of deceased member may be admitted without fee.

SECT. 16. After the decease of a member of this Company, leaving sons, being master Carpenters following the business, the eldest of whom having been proposed and balloted for as aforesaid, and of good character, may be admitted without paying any admission-money.

Disputes between members—how settled.

SECT. 17. If any difference arise between members, relating to the trade, the person who thinks himself aggrieved may apply to the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, who, with the Committee on the Book of Prices, shall endeavor to accommodate the affair; but if their efforts prove ineffectual, the parties are at liberty, each of them, to choose two members, the President or the Vice-President and Committee to choose another member, in addition to the four so chosen; and those persons, or any three of them, are to determine the matter, and report their proceedings to the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, for the information of the parties, who are required to acquiesce in the determination of the said referees. But if either of the parties shall refuse to abide by the decision of the referees, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall lay the case before the Company at their next meeting, who shall take such action thereon as may appear necessary.

Choose referees.

Arrearages.

SECT. 18. If any member neglects or refuses to pay the fines or quarterages due to the Company, for two or more years, unless exonerated therefrom, or otherwise disregard the laws or determinations of the Company at their meetings, such person shall no longer be a member of this corporation, and his name shall be erased from the list of members: *Provided, nevertheless*, that this section, so far as respects fines for non-attendance, is not intended to extend to those members who reside five or more miles from the place

Name to be erased.

of meeting, or to those who are sixty-five years of age.

Proceedings to be kept secret.

SECT. 19. If any member shall communicate the sentiments of any of the members, when discussing a question in debate, to any person not a member, he shall pay ten dollars; and in case of a second offense, shall be expelled from the Company.

Expulsion for immoral conduct.

SECT. 20. If any member by such immoral conduct as, in the judgment of this Company, is disgraceful, or shall abscond with a view of defrauding his creditors, and satisfactory proof thereof being made to the Company, he shall no longer be a member; *Provided, nevertheless*, that should it appear to the Company that the widow or minor children of a member who has so transgressed do conduct themselves in an orderly manner, they shall be attended to by the Company, as to them may appear proper.

Book of Prices not to be shown.

SECT. 21. If any member show the Book of Prices to any person not a member, he shall pay for the first offense, five dollars, for the second offense, the further sum of ten dollars; for the third offense, or showing the Book of Price, as aforesaid, so that a copy be taken therefrom, such member shall be expelled.

Measurement of work.

SECT. 22. If any member of this Company shall measure or value Carpenter work, or be concerned in measuring with a measurer of any other company, on proof thereof, at their meeting, shall be expelled.

Committee on Library.

SECT. 23. The Committee on the Library shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be elected at each stated meeting in January, to serve three years, whose duties shall be to have the care of the Library, and attend to the enforcement of all rules for its government that may be approved of by this Company; and they may purchase such books on Architecture, History, or the Arts and Sciences, as a majority of them may deem expedient, and for that purpose, the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated, and the Managing Committee are directed to pay all bills approved by said Committee not exceeding the amount hereby appropriated or accumulated. Any member borrowing books, must conform to the rules laid down for the regulation of the Library.

Annual appropriation to Library

SECT. 24. All rules and regulations that are hereby altered and supplied, be, and they are hereby repealed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

PRESERVATION OF ORDER AT THE TIMES OF MEETING.

RULE I. The President to take the chair at the time adjourned to, when the members shall take their seats, and the business proceed in the following order: —

1. The roll shall be called, and absentees noted.
2. The absentees called, and any member, not answering to his name, fined.
3. (The rules for the preservation of order, shall be read at the annual meeting.)
4. The minutes of the Company shall be read.
5. The minutes of the Managing Committee shall be read.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Balloting for members.
9. Elections.

RULE II. No member shall introduce any subject of conversation foreign to the intention of the meeting; and all resolutions and propositions offered shall be in writing, signed by the member offering.

RULE III. Only one person shall speak at a time, he standing up and addressing the President; and no member shall speak more than twice on one question without leave.

RULE IV. The yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question when requested by five members, and recorded upon the minutes.

RULE V. If two members rise to speak at the same time, the President is to decide who shall be first heard.

RULE VI. No member shall leave the Company when met, without permission from the President.

RULE VII. Any member transgressing the preceding Rules, shall be called to order by the President; he not complying, shall be personally named; when on refusal, he shall be subject to such penalty as may be directed by the Company.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That no Measurer of the Company shall remeasure work until the first Measurers have been paid, and sufficient security be given that remeasuring will be paid, or that it has been paid in advance; and that any member transgressing the above shall be fined in the sum of twenty dollars.

Resolved, That hereafter, at the annual election of officers and committees of the Company, they shall all be voted for upon one ticket, and tellers appointed by the President, who shall receive the ballots and report the result to the Company.

Resolved, That at each stated meeting in October, nominations shall be made of suitable members of this Company to serve as officers thereof, to be elected at the ensuing stated meeting in January, and the Secretary shall furnish a list of such persons to the Managing Committee, who shall obtain for the use of members a sufficient number of tickets with all the names so nominated thereon, and in the exact order in which they were named, with notice on the margin or bottom of the number to be elected to each office. The notices served on the members in October, shall have the words "nominations will be made at this meeting for officers to be elected at the stated meeting in January" upon them.

Resolved, That for the future, the Wardens be, and they are hereby directed to make no provision at our anniversary suppers, other than such as may be required for the accommodation of the members, on the days upon which our anniversary meetings are held.

Resolved, That the Wardens and Managing Committee be, and they are hereby instructed, not to purchase any spirituous liquors, to be used at the next, or any subsequent anniversary supper of the Company, and that hereafter, no bill shall be paid by the Treasurer for that article, that may be for the use of the Company, or any of its committees.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book of Prices report, at each stated meeting of the Company, all the alterations made in the Book of Prices, if any there should be.

Resolved, That the illumination decorations be put in place, and lighted on each succeeding celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That the meeting of any association or society in this Building be strictly forbidden, provided that this resolution shall not apply to the "Captains' Society of the City and County of Philadelphia."

Resolved, That the Southern district shall be from the South side of Market Street, to the Southern boundry of the city.

That the Middle district shall be from the North side of Market to the South side of Fairmount Ave.

That the Northern district shall be from the North side of Fairmount Avenue to the Northern boundry of the city.

Resolved, That on the occasion of future Annual Dinners, the Senior Warden before making the usual purchase must confer with the Managing Committee and from them receive a list of articles to be purchased.

A lunch to be provided for the quarterly meetings, in April, July and October.

The apprentices of Members to be sent to Drawing School at the expense of the Company

Carpenters' Hall.

In a country so new as this, there can be but little, yet, of the interest which springs from the memories of the past,—from the storied recollections which cling to old places and things, and which now give to so many scenes in the old world, their never-dying interest, and even of that little here, the unsparing hand of what we call Progress, which too often tears down and destroys, only because its object has grown gray and venerable, deprives us of the lessons which these mute walls would give us, of the men who have figured, and the acts which have been done within them—lessons fraught with profitable instruction, with wisdom and patriotic impulses.

There are probably few associations in this country which can now trace an unbroken existence as far back as "The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia," nor are there many buildings which have so well stood the test of time, and been connected with so many stirring incidents of our Revolutionary history, as the old Hall which still belongs to it. Reverence for the memory of those who have gone before them, attachment for the old building which has been so intimately connected with the history of their country and city, and a belief that its story is instructive and valuable, has induced its present members to withdraw the Hall from the purpose of trade and commerce for which it has been recently used, and to devote it hereafter to the objects of the Company, and the recollections of the past.

On the occasion of taking formal possession of the Hall on the 5th of September, 1857, the Managing Committee, in reporting their proceeding to the Company, took occasion to accompany their report with various extracts from the minutes of the Company, and with the names of the officers of the Company from its date to the present time, as far as practicable.

The Company having directed that such portions of this report should be printed for the use of the members as might be deemed proper by the Managing Committee, the present brief summary of the History of the Association and its Hall, has been prepared in obedience thereto.

It was as early as the year 1724, about forty years after William Penn first landed on these shores, that the Master Carpenters of the City and County of Philadelphia organized an Association called the "Carpenters' Company."

The object of this Association, as expressed in the subsequent act of incorporation, was to obtain instruction in the science of Architecture, and to assist such of their members as should by accident be in need of support, and of the widows and minor children of such members.

Among the first results of this Association, was the fixing of a uniform scale of prices upon their work, so that the workman should receive a fair compensation for his labor, and the employer obtain a fair value for his money.

From this early beginning has come down the present "Book of Prices," by which all carpenter's work in the City of Philadelphia is regulated, and which is believed to be as just and equitable as it is possible to attain.

Some time after the parent company was organized, another society was formed, having the same objects in view, but, in 1752, it united with the original body. Again in 1769, still another similar association was organized, which continued an independent existence until the year 1785, when, after negotiations through committees of each body, the last Company, called the "Friendship Carpenters' Company," was admitted into membership, and became part of the original association.

The minutes of the Company from 1724 to 1763, have unfortunately been lost, but sufficient data still remain to trace its continued existence by history.

In the year 1763 the attention of the Company seems to have been first attracted to the construction of a hall, and a committee was appointed to select a suitable site for the purpose. It was not, however, until February 3, 1768, that the ground upon which the Hall now stands was procured. The original lot, 66 feet on Chestnut Street by 255 feet in depth, was purchased at an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish milled pieces

of eight, of fine silver. A portion of this ground on its eastern side was subsequently sold, leaving at present an entrance to the Hall on Chestnut Street, by what is known as Carpenters' Court. The funds of the Company not being sufficient to erect the building, the necessary amount was raised by loan, principally among the members, and among its most valued relics, is still preserved in a glass case, the original paper of subscription.

A plan being adopted, the building was commenced on the 5th day of February, 1770. It was soon found, however, that the amount raised was not sufficient to entirely complete the building; but the members being averse to incurring any considerable debt, it was resolved that the Company would occupy it in its unfinished condition, and accordingly, the first meeting was held in the Hall January 21st, 1771. The building was not entirely completed until 1792.

On the 5th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met in the Hall, and commenced that series of deliberations which ultimated, on the 4th of July, 1776, in declaring the Colonies "Free and Independent."

When Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it be opened by prayer. Accordingly, on the following day, the morning after news had been received of the cannonade of Boston, the Rev. Jacob Duché, then Pastor of Christ Church, opened the proceedings with solemn prayer. "Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their side stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan Patriots of New England, who, at that time, had reason to believe that an armed soldiery were wasting their humble households. They prayed fervently for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston." "I saw the tears," said Mr. Adams, "gush from the eyes of the old pacific Quakers of Philadelphia.

On the 26th of October, Congress, having concluded its business, dissolved itself, but was called together again on the 10th of May, 1775, at the State House, where it afterwards continued to hold its sessions.

The Provincial Assembly also occupied the Hall for its deliberations, during this and the following year. Christopher Marshall, in his diary, under date of October 24th, 1775, says:

"Past two, went and met part of Committee at Coffee House, and from thence went in a body to Carpenters' Hall, in order to attend the funeral of Peyton Randolph, (the first President of the first Continental Congress,) who had departed suddenly after dinner last first day, at the country house of Richard Hill; then proceeded to Christ Church, where a sermon was preached by Jacob Duché; then to Christ Church burial-ground."

When the British took possession, in 1777, of the city of Philadelphia, a portion of their army were quartered in the Hall, and continued there during the time they occupied the city. The soldiers made a target of the vane on the cupola, and several holes were drilled through it by their bullets.

In 1787, the United States Commissary General of Military Stores occupied the Hall, and from 1773 to 1790 the books of the Philadelphia Library, then the nucleus only of the magnificent collection which now exists, were also deposited there. It is here worthy of remark, that during the time the British occupied the Hall, no loss was sustained by the Library Company, who, at the same time, occupied the second story; the officers, without exception, left deposits and paid hire for the books borrowed by them.

In 1777, the library room was occupied by the sick soldiery.

In 1791, the Society quit Meeting in the Hall, and from that time to 1797, the building was occupied by the first Bank of the United States, as a banking house. The Bank of Pennsylvania also transacted its business therein during 1798, 1799, and 1800

In 1797 and 1798, the United States used it as a Land Office, and from 1802 to 1817, the Government occupied it as a Custom House, at which latter time, the Second Bank of the United States took possession, and continued there until 1821. In 1822, the Musical Fund Society held its meetings within the Hall, followed in 1825 by the Franklin Institute, who occupied it for its sessions, and in 1827, the Society of Friends used it as a meeting-house.

During the Revolutionary period, the Carpenters' Hall was also used for the sessions of various temporary organizations intimately connected with the stirring events of that time. Thus, for instance, the various city and county committees convened for mutual council and defence, as well as meetings for the

establishment of American manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, etc., was held within it.

Many of the members of the Company have, at different times, occupied prominent positions in the social, political, and Revolutionary history of Philadelphia, and the names of the progenitors of many of our best-known citizens will be found recorded on its rolls. Few, especially of the older public buildings, were constructed without the aid of its associates, and even down to the present day, most of the important public improvements have had the benefit of the practical skill and knowledge of its members.

The State House, commenced in 1729, and finished in 1734, was built by Edmund Wooley, a member, from the plan of Robert Smith, as architect, also a member, assisted by the amateur labors of the Rev. J. Kearsley, who had considerable skill and taste in architectural matters. *Penn's Mansion, still existing in Second Street, above Walnut, and one of the oldest memorials of the past yet left to us, was constructed by Jos. Portius, another member, who, upon his death, which occurred in 1734, bequeathed to the Company all his books on architecture.

The contributions of its members, and the increase in the value of its property, has enabled the Carpenters' Company to accomplish much good, and to extend efficient assistance to necessitous members, and especially to their widows and orphans. Among the proudest testimonies to the Society, is the fact that several well-known men in this community, who are recognized as useful citizens and successful business men, owe their advantages in life to the education which the Company provided them under the obligation of their charter.

The Company are in possession of a well-selected library, numbering about 2,500 volumes, which was commenced in 1736, and now embraces many of the standard works in all departments of knowledge, especially in those connected with the objects of the Association, which books are accessible, not only to each member, but also to all the inmates of his family.

In restoring their ancient Hall, the Carpenters' Company have adhered as closely as possible to the original plan of the building.

*This has since been removed and its site occupied by the Commercial Exchange.

The first story, in which the Continental Congress assembled, has been carefully renovated, and various articles of furniture placed therein which were in use in 1774, as well as other articles made to conform as far as possible to their style and appearance. Prominent among these, on either side of the platform, are two old-fashioned chairs, which it is believed were used by the officers of that Congress, and which are labelled "Continental Congress, 1774." The upper rooms have been fitted up for the library, and the accommodation of the Superintendent.

In the future, it is the intention of the Company that this old memorial of the past shall be devoted to its original purpose, and aid in keeping alive the interesting memories which attach to it, and with this view, strangers and citizens will be afforded an opportunity of visiting and inspecting this relic of the most interesting periods of the city's history.

REMINISCENCES.

Meeting of Company, April 28th, 1856.

At a meeting of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, held April 28th, 1856,* the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions in relation to occupying old Hall

"1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient for the Company to remove as soon as possible to the old Hall."

"2. *Resolved*, That the Managing Committee immediately take the necessary measures for obtaining possession, and fit up for the meetings of the Company, and for the accommodation of the Superintendent, the building on the south end of Carpenters' Court, known as Carpenters' Hall, and that in such fitting up especial care be taken to preserve, as much as possible, every feature in said Hall as it now exists indicative of its original finish."

Acts of Committee.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions the Managing Committee, having obtained possession on the 23d of May, 1857, proceeded to prepare the building for the use of the Company, and having completed the duty assigned them, agreed to notify the Company to meet this day, September 5th, 1857, being the eighty-third anniversary of the meeting of the first Congress in this Hall.

*This meeting was held in the usual place, second story of building, west side of court.

To the Carpenters' Company
of the City and County of Philadelphia:

Report of Managing Committee.

The Managing Committee, who were charged with the duty of fitting up the old Hall, report the same completed and now ready for occupation by the Company.

On the 4th ult., the second story being nearly completed, the family moved in, and on the 15th ult., the Committee met for the first time in their room. This was done in order the sooner to let the building lately occupied by the Company.

The Committee present to the Company the following statement (being extracts from our minutes), as matter worthy of record, and as a means in future of easy and useful reference.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
MICHAEL SHAFFER,
RICHARD K. BETTS,
CHARLES CONARD,
THOMAS T. SHUSTER,
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON,
MICHAEL ERRICKSON,
D. R. KNIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Managing Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1857.

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT MINUTES.

1763.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1763.

At this meeting the following members were appointed a committee to set prices to various sorts of carpenter's work, which is to be laid before the whole Company for their approbation at our next meeting, viz.: Robert Smith, John Thornhill, Joseph Thornhill, Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevell, Benjamin Loxley, Abraham Carlile, James Worrell, William Dilworth, John Goodwin, James Pearson, Joseph Rush. Committee on pricing work.

APRIL 18th, 1763.

At a general meeting of the Carpenters' Company, agreed to continue the former committee to finish their proceedings about regulating the prices of all kinds of carpenter's work, which is to be laid before the Company at the next meeting of third Monday in July, which will be the 18th day. Likewise the following members were appointed: Joseph Fox, John Thornhill, John Goodwin, Benjamin Loxley, and Gunning Bedford, to fix upon a proper lot of ground to build a hall for the use of the said Company, when their proceedings are to be laid before the Company. Likewise there was eight new members entered, and paid their entrance-money and quarterages, and their proportionable part of the expenses of the committee. Committee on lot. New members.

JULY 18th, 1763.

At this meeting it was desired that the committee should continue their inquiries after a proper lot of ground to accommodate the Company for building a hall, and to make report. It was likewise desired, as Inquiries for a lot.

1763. our Master Fox had informed the Company at our last meeting of a lot of ground in the possession of John Ross, Esq., which was approved of by the Company met, and our Master was desired to treat about the lowest price, and make report.

Committee on pricing work and on lot continued.

1768 There does not appear anything in the minutes in relation to a lot for building since the above until 1768, when the lot now owned by the Company, upon which this Hall and the building in front now stand, together with the lot on the east side of court (since sold) was purchased by the Company, February 3rd, 1768, being 66 feet front on Chestnut Street by 255 feet deep; the price was an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish milled pieces of eight, of fine silver, each 17 pennyweights and 6 grains. It was first conveyed by George Emlen and wife to Benjamin Loxley, Thomas Nevell, and Robert Smith, and on the 15th of January, 1770, conveyed to the following members, who had been elected Trustees, viz.: Gunning Bedford, John Goodwin, James Pearson, Joseph Rakestraw, Abraham Carlile, Thomas Shoemaker, and James Bringhurst. (A deed of trust executed January 16th, 1770.)

Purchase of lot.

Size.

Price.

Trustees.

APRIL 18th, 1768.

Sketch of building presented. At this meeting, the Company taking into consideration the improvement of their lot, Robert Smith exhibited a sketch for a building to be thereon erected, and the members were desired to consider when will be a proper time to begin the building, &c.

1769. FEBRUARY 1st, 1769.

At this meeting present 28 members. Entrance fee at this time, four pounds.

APRIL 17th, 1769.

The former committee were appointed to treat with the Library Company of Philadelphia, respecting their joining with this Company in a building suitable for a Carpenters' Hall and for a Library, and, if necessary, to call our Company together to lay the matter before them.

OCTOBER 23d, 1769. 1769.

The copy of deed to the trustees, and declaration of trust from them to the Company, were again read, and there appearing no proper provisions in the said declaration to indemnify the said trustees or their heirs from the bond given to George Emlen, it was concluded by the Company that there should be a clause inserted in the declaration of trust to indemnify the said trustees. Resolutions to indemnify Trustees.

JANUARY 16th, 1770. 1770

It was proposed that the members present should think of some method or scheme to get a hall erected, if possible, next summer. To think of some method for building Hall.

JANUARY 19th, 1770.

Gunning Bedford and James Bringhurst were appointed to endeavor to let part of the lot, viz., 26 feet front by 140 feet deep, east of the 14 feet alley, Committee to let part of lot.

JANUARY 30th, 1770.

A motion was made that a convenient building should be erected on their lot on Chestnut Street, to meet in as occasion may require, to transact the business of the Company, and to calculate and settle their private accounts of measuring and valuing carpenter's work; and as, the funds are not sufficient, it was agreed to open a subscription amongst the members of the Company, which shall be divided into shares of four pounds each, and when the sum subscribed shall amount to £300, the Company shall appoint a number to begin to erect the building, the plan and dimensions of which shall be fixed by a majority of the Company, and as soon as the foundation is laid, the sums subscribed shall be due, and when paid into the hands of the Company's treasurer, he shall be empowered to give to each, on the payment of the subscription, a certificate for the receipt of so much, which certificate shall entitle every member, according to the sum he Proposition to build. Loan. When to be repaid.

1770. has advanced. to receive a dividend as often as the rents of the building shall be received by the Company's treasurer, till the whole is repaid that has been advanced by the several members. And as every member of the Company will have an equal property and advantage in the building, it will be necessary for them to set a rent on said building, which shall in part be paid from the Company's money or stock, in order to repay those members that do advance, till the whole of the subscriptions are repaid; and at the death of any one of the members, if any part of his subscription should not be repaid, that part shall be due to his heirs, &c., as part of his personal estate, and paid, agreeable to the tenor of his certificate.

Plan to repay loan.

Heirs of decea'd member to be paid.

Committee to receive subscriptions.

The Company have appointed the following persons to take subscriptions of the members for the uses above mentioned, viz.: Robert Smith, Abraham Carlile, Thomas Shoemaker, Benjamin Loxley, John Thornhill, and John Goodwin.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Form of subscription.

Now we, the subscribers, having considered the above proposal, do promise to pay to the treasurer appointed by the Carpenters' Company the several sums that stand against our names, as soon as £300 is subscribed and the foundation of the building is laid. Witness our hands, &c.

Committee to procure subscribers

The above copy of subscription paper having been several times read, was agreed to, and then the members present proceeded in signing it, and the persons before named were appointed to apply to the rest of the members and others, to endeavor to get what they could added to the subscription already begun, and when they have got £300 subscribed, the Company are to be called together in order to nominate persons to undertake the care and oversight of erecting the Hall.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1770.

The subscription paper being nearly filled up to the sum required, the Company were warned, and met at their own house (on this day) in order to consider of a

plan and dimensions for a Hall. It was proposed in the first place to fix on the dimensions, which after being considered was agreed should be 40 by 50 feet, or not to vary more than a foot more or less, that to be left with the committee who shall be appointed to see it carried out. The following twelve members were appointed as a Building Committee, viz.: Robert Smith, Benjamin Loxley, Abraham Carlile, James Pearson, John Goodwin, James Bringhurst, Gunning Bedford, Joseph Rakestraw, Thomas Nevell, James Worrell, John Thornhill, and Thomas Shoemaker.

Plan & size for Hall.

Building Committee.

APRIL 16th, 1770.

A meeting was held this day on our own lot.

APRIL 18th, 1770.

At this meeting James Worrell mentioned that Evan Peters told him he would give £4 towards the Hall; he is therefore requested to speak to Evan Peters to make a pump to have an iron chamber in it, and fix in the old well on the lot, and to agree with him to wait as long as he can for the remainder of the money.

Pump.

JULY 16th, 1770.

At this meeting Hezekiah Herbert, Samuel Clark, and Richard Jones came with a letter from Friendship Carpenters' Company, which being read and considered, it was thought necessary to be reconsidered at a meeting to be called on other business the 23d inst.,* at 6 o'clock, at this place.

Committee from Friendship Co.

DECEMBER 20th, 1770.

Benjamin Harbeson was paid £7 for ball and vane.

Ball and vane.

January 21st, 1771, Hall first occupied by the Company.

1771

JANUARY 20th, 1772.

1772

It was agreed that the Library Company might be accommodated in the new Hall, and a committee was appointed to confer with said Library Company in reference to their application.

Library Company.

*There does not appear any minutes of a meeting on the 23d of July, as referred to above.

1773.

JANUARY 18th, 1773.

£300 borrowed. The Company borrowed of Joseph Fox £300 for the purpose of finishing the building and to pay debts.

1774

JANUARY 17th, 1774.

Chairs and tables. At this meeting, James Graisbury agreed to give 15 shillings towards the chairs, and Joseph Ogilby and Joseph Govett agreed to make four tables, Matthew McGlathery two, and Ezekial Worrell two, for the use of the Hall, and the Committee is desired to give directions for the size and mode of making them.

APRIL 25th, 1774.

Book of Prices. The Committee on Prices of work produced a book this evening, which was read.

APRIL 26th, 1774.

Person to have charge of Hall. It was thought advisable to choose by ballot a proper person to take care and keep our Hall and furniture in order, to make fires, to put out the same, when the different companies meet, in order to prevent, if possible, any danger that might happen through neglect, for the want of such a person.

When Mr. ——— (Here the minute ends.)

Book of Prices. By determination of a ballot in general this evening, that the Book of Prices, which hath been lately revised by a committee chosen for that purpose, and laid before the Company at a meeting the 18th inst., which received their sanction, being audibly read by the Moderator.

And further agreed, that every member choosing a copy of the prices, must write them in the Hall, as the book is to be lodged with the Committee only.

Provincial Committee. NOTE.—The stated meeting of July 18th, 1774, was not held, in consequence of the Provincial Committee meeting in the Hall.

AUGUST 1st, 1774. 1774.

The Company taking into consideration the state of our pump, it being used in general by the neighborhood, think it advisable that every family who are able, shall pay at the rate of six shillings per year; and we further direct Isaac Lafever to collect the same for the benefit of the Company, commencing the 1st of August, 1773, being one year's water-money due this day. Pump.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1774.

The Delegates to the First Congress met in the Hall this day, and continued to meet therein until the 26th of October inclusive. Congress.

Total number of members, 55.

For history of their proceedings, see book in our Library, No. 1301, commencing page 7.

NOTE.—No minutes from August 1st, 1774, to January 17th, 1775. January 16th, 1775, part of lot 26 feet on Chestnut Street, by 140 feet deep, sold to Joseph Pemberton.

JANUARY 17th, 1775. 1775

It was agreed that the Provincial Convention might meet in the Hall; to pay ten shillings per day. Provincial Convention

APRIL 20th, 1775.

It was agreed, that as the Hall is so far finished as to accommodate the Company, that no more money be expended on the premises, until the sums advanced by the several members be fully paid, except it be necessary for repairs, or by voluntary subscriptions hereafter for that purpose; and it is further agreed that all the accounts relative to the building of the Hall, &c., be brought in as soon as possible, and adjusted by the Committee, and a certificate be given by the Master and assistants, for the time being, for the balance that shall be found due on said account. No more to be expended, &c. Accounts to be adjusted.

James Pearson and Thomas Nevell informed the Company that, on conversing with several members of the Friendship Company of Carpenters, it appears that Friendship Company.

1775. there is a desire of the majority of the members of said Company to join with us, and as many inconveniences do frequently arise by continuing in a separate state, the members now met in order to remove such inconvenience and facilitate a union of the respectable master carpenters; we do appoint Joseph Fox, Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevell, Abraham Carlile, James Worrell, and James Pearson, a committee to confer with a committee that is or may be appointed by the other Company, respecting said union, and report their proceedings to the next meeting of this Company.

1776 JANUARY 26th, 1776.

Committee on Prices. A standing Committee on Pricing Work was chosen, consisting of twelve members.

Taking care of Hall. The Company taking into consideration the trouble Mrs. Lafever has in taking care of the Hall, have agreed to allow her ten pounds per year.

NOTE.—There appears to be no minutes between a special meeting held April 26th, 1776, and October 23d, 1778, which appear next in the book.

The British troops had possession of the Company's property from September 26th, 1777, to June 18th, 1778,—8 months and 23 days.

1778 OCTOBER 23d, 1778.

Occupants. James Pearson reported that he had suddenly been called upon by the Barrack-master-General, and having no opportunity to consult with members, did set the rent of the lower story and cellar of the Hall, at £110 per annum, to the U. S. Col. Flower, Commissary-General of military stores department. Although the price was considered low by the Company, yet under the circumstances, it was sanctioned. The rent of the said part of the Hall, for the time it was occupied as a store, office, &c., for the use of the United States, previous to the English troops taking possession of the city, was fixed at the rate of £60 per annum.

It was agreed that John Hanlan's rent, for one year two months and sixteen days, ending the 10th of August, 1778, amounting to 32*l.* 2*s.* 6*d*, in consideration of the house, or a great part of it, being occupied by the British troops while in this city, shall be £20 in full of said rent. 1778. Rent.

NOVEMBER 9th, 1778.

A special meeting of the Company was held at the house of Thomas Nevell.

DECEMBER 14th, 1778.

Company met at Thomas Nevell's.

At this meeting it was agreed to meet at the Hall at the annual meeting, and George Wood and John Keen, wardens, are appointed to give notice to the Company, and to provide some refreshment at said meeting.

JANUARY 18th, 1779. 1779

Annual meeting held in the Hall. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that no fines be required of the members of the Company since the 17th of January, 1774, until this meeting. At this meeting the rent of first story and cellar, occupied by Commissary-General, was raised to £180, from January 1st, 1779. First meeting in Hall after the British left. No fines,&c. Rent.

Joseph Rakestraw was appointed to have a brand made with the words thereon, "Carpenters' Company," and to brand the chairs and other articles belonging to the Company. Brand.

APRIL 19th, 1779.

Joseph Rakestraw reports that he has provided a brand, which cost £9 15*s.**

At this meeting a part of the lot was rented to the Commissary-General on behalf of the United States, for the purpose of building a brass-founder and file-cutter shop, at an annual rent of £25; the rent to commence April 1st, 1779. Brass founder and file cutter shop

*We suppose this to be Continental money.

1779.

JULY 19th, 1779.

At this meeting it was thought that the Library Company ought to pay at least four times the usual annual rent, in lieu of the sum of £36 payable from said Library.

NOTE.—The proposition last stated was agreed to and paid by the Library Company, and the ground rent of lot was paid at the same rate.

1780

OCTOBER 16th, 1780.

At a quarterly meeting of the Company held at the house of William Jones, but few members attending, it was adjudged proper to adjourn the meeting to Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock in the evening, when the Wardens are to give the following notice, viz.:

October 18th, 1780.

Copy of notice. You are earnestly requested to attend a special meeting of the Carpenters' Company, at the front house on their lot, at 5 o'clock this evening, to take in consideration matters of the utmost importance to the Company, when a rule is to be proposed for paying quarterages and fines in some proportion to the depreciation of money.

OCTOBER 18th, 1780.

In relation to taxes. The Committee appointed on the 5th of January last, were directed to take such further steps as they shall judge most proper to have the Hall and estate belonging to the Company exempted from the payment of taxes, and if such exemption cannot be obtained, to use their utmost endeavors to collect the rents and pay the taxes

Fines, &c. The consideration of Fines, &c., were postponed until the annual meeting in January, 1781.

1781

JANUARY 15th, 1781.

Quarterages and fines to be paid in specie, &c. The Company taking into consideration the quarterages and fines, have agreed that all quarterages and fines after this evening shall be paid in specie, or the value thereof in current money.

1781.

APRIL 30th, 1781.

Thomas Nevell reported that he had procured one hundred and thirty blank Certificates of Membership, printed on Parchment, and that he paid 30 shillings, State money, for the parchment used for that purpose, and that Mr. Francis Bailey generously gave the printing to the Company. Certificate.

At this meeting thirty-nine of the certificates above mentioned were signed and sealed, and delivered by Mr. Rhoads to the Committee on Accounts, to be delivered to the members, on their complying with the terms of admission.

JULY 16th, 1781.

Application was made by the Commissary-General for permission to erect a smith's forge on the Company's lot, in front of the Hall; when, on being put to vote, it was unanimously determined that none should be erected nor any part of the yard incommoded. The Committee on Rents, &c., are directed to pay proper attention to these directions. Smith's forge.

JULY 22nd, 1782. 1782

The Library Company having, at the meeting 15th of July last, made application to know upon what terms they may be permitted to occupy the second story of the Hall, after the expiration of their lease, it was now agreed that the said Library Company can have the second story at £80 per annum. Library Company.

OCTOBER 21st, 1782.

It was agreed that, in future, any member that may hereafter be admitted, do pay such entrance as may be agreed on by the Company at the time of their admittance. Admission fees.

JULY 21st, 1783. 1783

George Forepaugh, Thomas Nevell, James Pearson, George Engles, and Robert Allison, were appointed a committee to act with other committees of manufac- Committee on manufactures, &c.

1783. turers and mechanics, in considering the propriety of presenting a memorial to the honorable Assembly of this Commonwealth, to lay such duties or imposts on foreign manufactures imported into this State, as on mature consideration may be adjudged useful and necessary.

Act to incorporate. It was agreed to adjourn to the 28th inst; and it was the unanimous opinion, that at the adjourned meeting the first business entered upon shall be to appoint a committee to make application to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the Carpenters' Company.

Survey of lot It was also proposed that William Moulder, Thomas Pryor, and Jacob Graff, be requested to survey and regulate the Carpenters' Company's lot, and make out the bounds thereof.

JULY 28th, 1783.

This was a special meeting, called as stated in the last minute. "The Company not meeting generally, the members that met thought proper to postpone the meeting until some other opportunity, when each member will expect to get notice." Ten members only were present.

1784 JANUARY 17th, 1784.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and several other causes, there was no meeting of the Company at this time.

The election for officers, and other business belonging to the annual meeting, (omitted as above,) was attended to at a meeting held April 12th, 1784.

APRIL 19th, 1784.

Chest. "The Company considering the frequent disappointments to the Company, owing to the want of their books being lodged in a convenient place, do authorize the Committee of Rents, &c., to procure a proper chest, and lodge it in their Hall, to contain the papers, &c., belonging to them; and Matthew McGlathery was requested by the Committee of Rents, &c., to make a

chest for the use of the Carpenters' Company, 3 feet 10 inches long, 20 inches wide out to out, and 13 inches deep, besides two drawers beneath, of 5 inches deep; a till at the right end, and divisions for three bottles, &c., at the other end; a good lock with two keys to the upper part, and a lock and two keys to each drawer, and handles at each end, and painted chocolate color." 1784.

JULY 19th, 1784.

The Committee on Book of Prices reported progress, and were continued. Committee on Book of Prices.

OCTOBER 18th, 1784.

The admission-money was fixed at £6. Entrance fee

DECEMBER 27th, 1784.

At this meeting (held at James Patton's) a Committee from the Friendship Carpenters' Company attended, and informed they were appointed by their Company to confer with a Committee appointed by our Company, on such topics as would be useful to the carpenters in general. Committee from Friendship Company.

After some conversation, the finishing of the business was referred to Joseph Rakestraw, James Pearson, and George Engles.

JANUARY 17th, 1785. 1785

It was agreed that the Committee on Accounts (consisting of 13), should be continued for one year, and to be a standing Committee, to transact all business relating to the Company, and report thereon. Committee on Accounts

MARCH 1st, 1785.

Special Meeting. "The Committee report that they have had several conferences with the Committee of the Friendship Carpenters' Company, respecting sundry matters relative to the reputation and benefit of the trade, and generally agree, that a union of the two Companies would best promote the above design." Friendship Company.

1785. The Company proceeded to consider the propriety or utility of the aforementioned union. The question being put, Shall the Friendship Carpenters' Company be received into union with this Company? Which was carried in the affirmative.

A second question being put: On what terms shall the Friendship Carpenters' Company be received into union with this Company? And it was unanimously agreed that the said union should take place upon each member of the Friendship Carpenters' Company paying into the stock of this Company the sum of four pounds, and signing our articles.

NOTE.—First meeting of carpenters for the purpose of forming the "Friendship Carpenters' Company," was held at the late "Union Library," November 18th, 1769.

Articles reported and agreed to at a meeting held November 23rd, 1769. (Does not say where.)

This Company joined the "Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia," March 1st, 1786.

JULY 18th, 1785.

Friendship Company. At this meeting George Engles, warden, was requested to serve the Friendship Carpenters' Company with a certified copy of the minutes made the 1st day of March last, respecting the union.

OCTOBER, 17th, 1785.

Friendship Company. The committee appointed for that purpose, report that they had delivered a copy of the minutes of March last to the Friendship Carpenters' Company.

Joseph Rakestraw, Joseph Ogilby, and George Engles, were appointed to inform the Friendship Carpenters' Company, that whenever they judge it proper, we are ready to call the Company together to admit them.

1787.

JANUARY 15th, 1787.

An assessment of two dollars was made upon each member, towards defraying some necessary expenses of the Company, incurred in the course of last year. Assessment of members.

1788

JANUARY 21st, 1788.

It was agreed that there be twelve fire buckets and one ladder; and the Committee are desired to get them; likewise, examine our fire engine, and report its state at our next meeting. Fire buckets &c.

1790

JANUARY 18th, 1790.

On motion of Thomas Nevell, seconded by Samuel Jones, to take the sense of the Company on making application to the General Assembly for a bill to incorporate this Company, which was agreed to, and a Committee of thirteen members was appointed. Act to incorporate.

MARCH 8th, 1790.

The business of this meeting being to consider a bill for incorporating this Company, which, being several times read, was, with some alterations, agreed to. Act, &c. agreed to.

APRIL 19th, 1790.

James Pearson, on behalf of the Committee on the bill for incorporating this Company, reports that they have obtained a bill, which has passed the House, and is signed by the Speaker, and sent to the printers. He also informed the Company that Peter L. Loyd, Clerk of the House of Assembly, presents this Company with his fees accruing from the bill of incorporation. Act, &c.

Joseph Rakestraw and James Pearson are desired to present the thanks of this Company for his attention to that business; they are also desired to get the said bill recorded. Thanks.

A Committee of ten members were appointed to draw up rules and regulations corresponding thereunto. Rules.

1790.

JULY 19th, 1790.

Thanks and record. The Committee appointed for that purpose, report, that they have returned the thanks of this Company to Peter L. Loyd, for his services and attention to the business of the bill; they also report that they have put the same in the way to be recorded.

Materials for steps, &c. James Pearson, George Engles, and Samuel Pancoast, are appointed a Committee to collect materials for the steps, frontispiece, and windows of Hall.

DECEMBER 27th, 1790.

Rules, &c. The Company proceeded to consider the proposed laws for the well regulating this corporation, when, after some alterations, the Committee are desired to get one hundred copies printed, in order that each member may be supplied, and be prepared to adopt the same, if agreeable, in the first month, agreeably to the constitution.

1791

JANUARY 17th, 1791.

First election, &c. At this meeting the first election for officers took place, under the laws passed agreeably to the act of incorporation.

JANUARY 20th, 1791.

Columns. Samuel Fletcher was paid £2 0*s.* 3*d.*, for turning columns for frontispiece.

JANUARY 31st, 1791.

Rules. The Committee on Rules laid before the Company the proposed rules. After being debated by sections, and sundry alterations made, were agreed to; and it was agreed that they should be entered by the Standing Committee on the record of the Company.

MARCH 27th, 1791.

Frontispiece At this meeting the frontispiece was put up.

APRIL 7th, 1791.

Bill of painters. John Stock was paid £12 6*s.* 1*d.*, for painting the lower part of the Hall, priming the fontispiece and five windows.

MAY 5th, 1791. 1791.

Cedar posts. Simmons and Robinson were paid £5 9*s.* 10*d.*, for a quantity of cedar posts for platform of steps leading to the Hall.

SEPTEMBER 7th, 1791.

National Bank. James Pearson informed the Company that the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, had let the Hall to the National Bank for two years, at £350 per annum.

Building west side of lot. At this meeting the Company agreed to build a brick building on west side of lot, for the accommodation of the Company, 18 feet by 60 feet in the clear, two stories high, and the Committee are authorized to see it completed as soon as possible.

JANUARY 16th, 1792.* 1792

First Secretary. It was agreed to have a Secretary, and Joseph Ogilby was elected (being the first Secretary), the duties of Secretary having up to this time been performed by the Warden.

APRIL 17th, 1792.

Salary of Secretary. It was resolved to pay the Secretary for his services, £6 for the ensuing year.

Relief of a member. *Resolved*, That the Committee be authorized to pay the sum of £15, being the ground rent now due on the house in posession of a member of this Company (late the estate of Widow Weed), in order to extricate his goods from the demands of the ground landlord; and also to take the goods of the said member as security for the sum advanced, and place him at board, where he may be well accommodated; the goods to be sent with him.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1792.

South frontispiece. William Linnard was desired to get the frontispiece to the south front of the Hall finished, as soon as materials suitable can be obtained.

NOTE.—The first Secretary and Treasurer elected this year (1792), the Wardens heretofore having kept the minutes, and the Master acting as Treasurer.

*This was the first meeting in long room west side of court.

1793. JULY 15th, 1793.

U. S. Bank. Samuel Jones reported that the Directors of the United States Bank applied to him in order to be informed if they could have a lease of the Hall for a term of three years, after the expiration of the present lease. The Company agreed they might, and authorized the Committee to settle the rent.

OCTOBER 21th, 1793.

Fever. Only seven members appeared, on account of a malignant fever prevalent in the city.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1793.

South frontispiece. William Linnard was paid this evening, £12 2*s.* 10*d.*, in full for his account of work done to south frontispiece of Hall.

1794 JANUARY 20th, 1794.

U. S. Bank. The Committee reported that they had leased the Hall to the United States Bank for three years, at $1000 per annum.

MAY 17th, 1794.

Architecture William Garrigues was desired to subscribe for three sets of Joseph Clark's intended publication on architecture, advertised in Maryland.

OCTOBER 20th, 1794.

Architecture The Committee was ordered to purchase such books of architecture as will be most useful to the Company, and that a sum not exceeding $200 be at the disposition of the Committee for that purpose.

1795 JULY 20th, 1795.

Entrance fee At this meeting the admission-money was raised to $30.

OCTOBER 19th, 1795.

Lien Law. The Committee of Seven were directed to prepare a petition to the Legislature, in favor of workmen and other citizens, in order to secure their property in buildings.

1796.

JANUARY 18th, 1796.

Relief of a member.

By information received this evening, it appears that one of our members, whom we much esteem, has met with a considerable loss by fire; the Company, considering the circumstances, appoint William Robert, Edward Garrigues, and Conrad Bartling, as a committee to hand him such sum of money as they may think necessary, for which they have the authority of the Company to draw upon the Treasurer.

1797

OCTOBER, 1797.

Epidemic.

The stated meeting of this month was not held, in consequence of the prevalence of an epidemic fever with which our city has been visited.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1797.

The following communication was received:

Letter of Robert Wharton.

SIR: The Board of Commissioners have directed me to present their thanks through you to the Corporation of Carpenters of Philadelphia, for the friendly and polite offer of the use of their Hall, as tendered by their Committee, and to assure them of the perfect convenience and accommodation which they experienced while meeting there; but considering that the local engagements of the Corporation might be impeded by a further stay, and the County Commissioners offering an unoccupied apartment in the old Court-house, it was judged advisable to accept of it. Be pleased to communicate the foregoing to the respectable Society of which you are President, and believe me to be your sincere friend.

ROBERT WHARTON,

To the President of the Incorporated Society of Carpenters. CHAIRMAN.

NOTE.—The Library was moved this year from the President's dwelling to the Hall.

1798.

OCTOBER, 15th, 1798.

Epidemic.

But few members attended this evening, in consequence of the prevalence of an epidemic fever, it was agreed to adjourn to the 19th of next month.

NOVEMBER 19th, 1798.

The following resolution was adopted:

Sum granted to a widow.

Resolved, That the Committee of Seven be authorized to grant any sum, not exceeding $100, to the widow of a late deceased member, to enable her to commence business for the support of her family.

1799

OCTOBER 21st, 1799.

But few members attending this evening, in consequence of the prevalence of an epidemic fever, it was agreed to adjourn to the 10th of next month.

BRIEF OF TITLE

TO LOT ON WHICH THE HALL IS BUILT.

May 6th, 1688.—Patent to David Breintnall, for 54½ feet by 255 feet deep. 1688 Patent.

David Breintnall to John Lancaster, October 31, 1720, for 28 feet, part of the above 54½ feet. 1720 Deed.

July 28, 1731.—John Lancaster to George Emlen, for 28 feet last described. 1731 Deed.

May 6, 1688.—Patent to David Breintnall, for 35 feet in breadth, by 255 feet deep, adjoining the above. 1688 Patent.

October 31, 1720.—David Breintnall to Joseph Breintnall, for 38 feet—26½ feet being the remaining part of the above 54½ feet lot, and the remainder, 11½ feet, being part of the 35 feet lot. 1720 Deed.

September 10, 1745.—Joseph Breintnall, to George Emlen, for 38 feet in width. 1745 Deed.

February 7, 1749.—George Emlen devised the 38 feet lot, and the 28 feet lot to his son, George. 1749 Will.

February 3, 1768.—George Emlen and wife to Benjamin Loxley, Thomas Nevell, and Robert Smith, for said lot, being 66 by 255 feet. 1768 Deed.

January 15, 1770.—Benjamin Loxley, et. al., to Gunning Bedford and others, trustees for Carpenters' Company. 1770 Deed.

Gunning Bedford et. al., to Joseph Pemberton, ground east side of court, 26 feet by 140 feet. 1775 Deed.

Deed, January 16, 1775.

SUBSCRIBERS TO STOCK

FOR THE

ERECTION OF CARPENTERS' HALL.

	SHARES.		SHARES.
Robert Smith,	20	Thomas Nevell,	12
John Goodwin,	16	Silas Engles,	6
Abraham Carlile,	12	William Colladay,	6
Patrick Craghead,	4	James Worrell,	20
William Robinson,	12	Joseph Rakestraw,	6
Gunning Bedford,	12	William Roberts,	4
James Pearson,	16	James Davis,	10
Benjamin Loxley,	20	Isaac Lafever,	6
Levi Budd,	5	Joseph Rhoads,	12
Richard Armitt,	12	Robert Cannon,	4
James Bringhurst,	6	Samuel Griscom,	8
William Lownes,	12	Henry Potter,	6
Thomas Shoemaker,	10	Ezekiel Worrell,	4
George Wood,	4	Joseph Govett,	6
Joseph Fox,	20	James Coats,	4
Samuel Powell,	4	James Graisbury,	4
John Keen,	8	Matthew McGlathery,	4
John Thorphill,	12	Joseph Rush,	4
John Hitchcock,	5	James Armitage,	6

STATISTICS.

1724. The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, founded under the title of the First Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

1724. Entrance fee one pound ten shillings, $6.67.

1734. James Porteus bequeathed his collection of books on architecture to the Company.

1736. First book purchased, the beginning of the Library.

1752. The Second Carpenters' Company admitted into membership.

1763. Entrance fee two pounds, $8.89.

1763. Committee of twelve on Book of Prices appointed.

1763. Committee appointed to procure a lot for the erection of a Hall.

1768. Purchase of the site on which the Hall now stands.

1769. Entrance fee four pounds, $17.75.

1770. Friendship Carpenters' Company ask to be united.

1771. Meetings first held in the Hall.

1772. The Philadelphia Library located in the Hall.

1774. Superintendent of Hall appointed, salary ten pounds.

1774. July 18th. Hall occupied by the Provincial Assembly.

1774. Sept. 5th. First American Congress assembled in the Hall, and continued throughout its entire session, deliberately avowing, that to the oppressive acts of the mother country, "Americans cannot submit," and the

patriotic determination to "sell their liberty only with lives."

1774. Sept. 7th. First Prayer in Congress.

1775. Hall occupied again by Provincial Assembly.

1775. Hall occupied by those interested in "The American Manufactory for making Woolens, Linens, and Cottons," for the election of officers, and their meetings. The factory was located at Ninth and Market Streets.

1776. The Provincial Committee occupied the Hall. Among their resolves was, "the calling a convention for the express purpose of forming a new Government in the Province, which shall derive all its authority from the people only."

1777. The Hall and Company's property seized by the British troops.

1778. The Company again meet in the Hall, having been debarred that privilege during the occupancy of the city by the British; the fines of all members remitted, and an abatement made to the tenants for rent collected by British officials.

1778. Part of the building occupied by the United States Barrack-master.

1779. Hall occupied by the United States Commissary-General, who was allowed to erect a brass foundry and file-cutting shop on part of the lot.

1781. Committee on Book of Prices authorized to receive rents and settle accounts.

1782. Committee on Book of Prices reduced to five, and called Committee on Rents and Book of Prices.

1784. Six members added, and the Committee authorized to transact all business relating to the Company.

1786. Friendship Capenters' Company admitted into membership, after sixteen years' efforts tending thereto, by paying four pounds each to the treasurer.

1787. Hall occupied by the Convention to frame the Constitution; they deliberated with closed doors, and at the end of four months, agreed upon a Constitution for the United States of America.

1787. Part of the building occupied by the United States Commissary-General of Military Stores.

1787. Entrance fee six pounds, $26.67.

1787. Committee on Rents and Book of Prices separated into two Committees, seven on the former, and thirteen on the latter. This arrangement discontinued the next year.

1791. Notices first printed for use of the Wardens.

1791. Hall occupied by the Bank of the United States, where it commenced business and continued until 1797.

1791. Meetings of the Company ceased to be held in the Hall, being removed to the new building of the Company, on west side of the court, continuing there sixty-five years.

1792. The Company incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, under the title of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia.

1792. Duties of officers separated. Treasurer first appointed, the duty having been performed by the Master.

1792. Title of presiding officer changed from Master to President.

1792. Secretary first appointed, that duty having been attended to by the Wardens.

1794. Special appropriation to the Library of two hundred dollars.

1795. Entrance fee changed from sterling to Federal money, and made thirty dollars.

1797. Hall occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania until 1799.

1797. Library removed from the President's house to the new meeting room of the Company.

1798. Hall used by the United States for a Land office.

1798. Appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars to the Library.

1799. Appropriation of four hundred dollars to the Library.

1800. Vice-President first appointed.

1802. Hall used by the United States for a Custom-House until 1817.

1804 Secretary's minutes separated from theWarden's accounts.

1805. Entrance fee forty dollars.

1806 Refreshments at the quarterly meetings discontinued.

1812. Committee on Rents increased to nine, and name changed to the Managing Committee.

1817. Hall occupied by the (second) Bank of the United States.

1821. Apprentices Library located in the second story of the Hall.

1821. Hall rented to the Musical Fund Society.

1822. The Fuel Saving Society held their meeting in the Hall.

1822. Committee on Book of Prices reduced to seven members.

1822. Hall used as a school room by the Society for the Education of Female Children.

1823. A part of the building occupied as a school room by John Willets, continuing for eight years.

1825. Hall used by Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania.

1826. By-law enacted, making an annual appropriation of one hundred dollars to the Library.

1827. Committee on Book of Prices elected by ballot.

1827. First story of Hall used by the Society of Friends as a place of worship.

1828. Part of the building rented for an auction-room.

1829. Entrance fee sixty dollars.

1833. Hall used for sittings of the Supreme Court.

1838. Entire building rented for an auction store.

1852. Entrance fee eighty dollars.

1857. Hall reoccupied by the Company for their meetings and directed to be open to the visits of citizens and strangers, who may wish to visit the spot where Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the delegates of the Colonies with nerve and the sinew for the toils of war. A body of greater men never convened together, or crowned a nation's annals.

1857. Entrance fee one hundred dollars.

1859. City Councils propose to purchase the Hall because of its historical interest and associations with the early events of our national existence. The proposition was respectfully declined.

The following appeared in the North American and United States Gazette in June, 1859, in relation to this subject:

CARPENTERS' HALL.

Of the cherished objects yet among us, mementoes of the "early times," that are regarded with veneration and held sacred from the hand of "modern improvement" and "progression," none possess more thrilling interest, or were the theatre

of more anxious deliberations, than the "Hall" of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. We may venerate, but cannot enter into the patriotic devotion that offered its use to the popular cause, whilst the Royalist pointed to its certain confiscation and the ruin of the Company.

It is a source of just pride that it is accessible to the public, whether citizens or strangers, and is visited even by subjects of the monarchies of Europe, being freely shown by the attentive Superintendent having it in charge. It was here that the delegates of the "town meeting" met in June, 1774, to request Governor Penn to convene the Assembly, and on his refusal, appointed three of their number to wait upon the Speaker, and request a positive answer whether he would do it or not. Here the representatives of the different County Committees met to confer with the Philadelphia Committee, and prepare their resolves as the sense of the Province on the then existing state of affairs, and the necessity of a general Congress of Delegates from all the Colonies.

Within its sacred enclosures, when our own State House was closed against them, met the band of patriots who composed the First American Congress, who, conscious of the impending perils of the movement, resolved that all their transactions, except such as they should resolve to publish, should be kept inviolably secret.

Here Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired those delegates with nerve and sinew for the toils of war. Here with the news of the cannonade of Boston bursting upon them, arose the first prayer in Congress. "Washington was kneeling here, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their side stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that time had reason to believe that an armed soldiery were wasting their humble households. They prayed fervently for America, for the Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston. "I saw the tears," said the venerable John Adams, "gush from the eyes of the old pacific Quakers of Philadelphia." Here they deliberately avowed that to the oppressive acts of the mother country Americans cannot submit.

Here the Provincial Conference held their sittings; here they resolved to call a Convention to form a new Government for the Province, that should derive all its authority from the people only. I should not have troubled you, Mr. Editor, by

thus referring to Carpenters' Hall, but for the passage of a resolution by our City Councils having reference to its purchase, which may induce some of our fellow citizens to suppose such a thing possible. To such I would say, that the Carpenters' Company is one of the oldest in the United States, having been instituted in 1724; that they built the Hall for their own use, and used it as such for their accommodation, and that they had no idea of parting with it; and to Councils, as Henry Pratt said to Joseph Bonaparte on a like occasion, that they "have not money enough to buy it."

1860. The Convention for the Erection of a Monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, assembled and held their meetings in the Hall.

OCCUPANTS OF OLD HALL,

FROM ITS FIRST BUILDING UNTIL MAY 23, 1857, WHEN THE COMPANY, AFTER FITTING IT UP, REOCCUPIED IT, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

The lot was purchased February 3d, 1768; building commenced February 5th, 1770, and first occupied by the Company January 21st, 1771, in which they continued to meet until the British took possession, in 1777; and after they left, the first meeting of the Company in the Hall was January 18th, 1779, in which they continued to meet until the beginning of 1792. They then removed to the new building on the west side of court, second story, where they continued to meet until September 5th, 1857, when they reoccupied the old Hall.

1773 to December 30th, 1790, included, the Library Company occupied the second story.

July 18th, 1774. Provincial Committee.

September 5th, 1774, up to October 26th, 1774, inclusive. First Colonial Congress.

1775. The Provincial Convention.

1775. Committee on American Manufactures.

1776. Provincial Congress.

Up to the time the British took possession, the cellar and part of first story, United States, as storehouse and office.

September 26th, 1777, to June 18th, 1778, by the British.

1778. United States Barrack-master.

1779 to January 1st, 1792. First story and cellar, General Knox, Commissary-General.

February 22d, 1792. George Eddy, part lately occupied by Commissary-General, and, by arrangement, given up to National Bank.

September 7th, 1791. Leased to National Bank for two years.

January 20th, 1794, to August 17th, 1797, to United States Bank.

October 3d, 1797, to April 3d, 1798. Land Office.

1798 to 1801, three years. Bank of Pennsylvania.

April 1st, 1802, to January 1st, 1811, and from April 1st, 1811, to January 1st, 1817. Custom-House, fourteen years, three months and nineteen days.

October 1st, 1816, to February 9th, 1821. Second Bank of the United States, four years, four months, and eight days.

March 12th, 1821, to December 12th, 1824. First story, Musical Society, three years and nine months.

March 12th, 1821, to September 12th, 1828. Second story, Apprentices' Library Company, seven years and six months.

March 12th, 1821, to December 12th, 1822. Second story, Society for Education of Female Children, one year and nine months.

December 26th, 1822, to December 16th, 1824, and a second time, March 16th, 1826, to December 31st, 1832. Second story, John Willets, for school, eight years, nine months and six days.

November 15th, 1824, to February 15th, 1826. Cellar, Jedediah Allen, one year and three months.

December 12th, 1824, to April 12th, 1826. First story, Franklin Institute, one year and four months.

November 9th, 1826, to August 9th, 1828. Cellar, Gillen & Hill, one year and nine months.

June 1st, 1827, to March 1st, 1828. First story, Society of Friends, eight months.

August 4th, 1828, to May 23d, 1857. C. J. Wolbert, auction-room; part of this time, first story only, part first story and cellar, and part the whole building, twenty-eight years, nine months, and twenty seven days.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

The Book of Minutes preceding 1763, unaccountably disappeared.

YEAR.	MASTER.	ASSISTANT.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
1762		John Thornhill,	During this time the Master acted as Treasurer.	Warden acting as Secretary.
1763	Joseph Fox,	Benj. Loxley,		
1764	"	John Thornhill,		
1765	"	James Worrell,		
1766	"	Gun. Bedford,		
1767	"	James Davis,		
1768	"			
1769	"			
1770	"	James Pearson,		
1771	"	Ab'm Carlile,		
1772	"	Th. Shoemaker,		
1773	"	Joseph Rush,		
1774	"	Jos. Rakestraw,		
1775	"	James Worrell,		
1776	"	John Thornhill,		
1777				
1778				
1779	"	Joseph Rush,		
1780	Samuel Rhoads,	Levi Budd,		
1781	"	Robert Allison,		
1782	"	Joseph Ogilby,		
1783	"			
1784	Th. Shoemaker,	Silas Engles,		
1785	"	James Pearson,		
1786	"	George Engles,		
1787	"	Gun. Bedford,		
1788	"	Jos. Rakestraw,		
1789	"	S. Pancoast,		
1790	"	Samuel Jones,		

INCORPORATED, 1790.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESID'T.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
1791	Gun. Bedford,		Th. Shoemaker,	
1792	"		"	Joseph Ogilby.
1793	"		"	"
1794	"		"	Wm. Garrigues.
1795	George Engles,		"	"
1796	"		"	"
1797	"		Jos. Wetherill,	Wm. Powell.
1798	"		"	Ed. Garrigues.
1799	"		"	Wm. Garrigues.
1800	"	Wm. Garrigues,	"	Ed. Garrigues.
1801	"	John Keen,	"	Joseph Worrell.
1802	"	Wm. Garrigues,	"	"
1803	"	"	"	"
1804	"	"	"	J. Smith, Jr.
1805	"	"	"	"
1806	"	Wm. Linnard,	Wm. Powell,	Philip Justus.
1807	"	"	"	F. Forepaugh.
1808	"	"	"	"
1809	"	"	"	"
1810	"	"	"	John D. Smith.
1811	"	"	"	"
1812	"	"	"	"
1813	"	"	"	"

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESID'T.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
1814	Joseph Morris,	Wm. Garrigues,	Wm. Powell,	John D. Smith.
1815	"	"	Jacob Lybrand,	Geo. Summers.
1816	"	Wm. Stevenson,	"	"
1817	Wm. Stevenson,	Jona. Roberts,	"	"
1818	Jona. Roberts,	Joseph Worrell,	Michael Baker,	Cor. Stevenson.
1819	"	"	"	"
1820	"	"	"	"
1821	Joseph Worrell,	Joseph Morris,	Wm. Wagner,	John O'Neill.
1822	"	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"	"
1824	Joseph Morris,	J. Williamson,	"	Wm. Randolph.
1825	"	Cor. Stevenson,	"	"
1826	"	"	"	"
1827	Joseph Worrell,	"	Michael Baker,	John Gilder.
1828	"	Wm. Wagner,	"	"
1829	"	"	"	"
1830	Wm. Wagner,	John Gilder,	"	James Weer.
1831	"	"	"	"
1832	"	"	"	Jas. Hutchinson
1833	John Gilder,	John O'Neill,	"	"
1834	"	"	"	"
1835	"	"	"	D. H. Flickwir.
1836	Michael Baker,	John M. Ogden,	James Mitchell	"
1837	"	"	"	"
1838	"	"	"	"
1839	John M. Ogden,	Jas. Hutchinson	"	Danl. R. Knight
1840	"	"	"	"
1841	"	"	"	John Lindsay.
1842	Jas. Hutchinson	Daniel Smith,	"	"
1843	"	"	George Linck,	Saml. Copeland.
1844	"	"	"	"
1845	Daniel Smith,	John Lindsay,	"	Joseph Moore.
1846	"	"	"	"
1847	"	"	"	"
1848	John Lindsay,	Robert O'Neill,	"	Jos. Hutchinson
1849	"	"	"	"
1850	"	"	"	"
1851	Robert O'Neill,	D. H. Flickwir,	"	Peter Weyant.
1852	"	"	"	Wm. T. Forsyth
1853	"	"	"	"
1854	D. H. Flickwir,	Joseph Moore,	"	J. A. Campbell.
1855	"	"	"	"
1856	"	"	"	"
1857	Joseph Moore,	J. A. Campbell,	"	Wm. T. Forsyth
1858	"	"	Jas. Hutchinson	"
1859	"	"	"	"
1860	J. A. Campbell,	W. T. Forsyth,	"	John Williams.
1861	"	"	"	"
1862	"	M. Errickson,	"	"
1863	M. Errickson,	John Williams,	"	Chas. Conard.
1864	"	"	"	"
1865	"	"	"	"
1866	John Williams,	Chas. Conard,	"	Samuel Rain.
1867	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"
1869	Chas. Conard,	Samuel Rain,	"	Thos. F. Shuster
1870	"	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"
1872	Samuel Rain,	Thos. F. Shuster	"	Wm. T. Forsyth
1873	"	"	"	"

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESID'T.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
1874	Samuel Rain,	Thos. F. Shuster,	J. A. Campbell,	Wm. T. Forsyth
1875	Thos. F. Shuster,	Wm. T. Forsyth	"	George Watson.
1876	"	"	"	"
1877	"	Walter Allison,	"	"
1878	Walter Allison,	George Watson,	"	William Eyre.
1879	"	"	"	"
1880	"	"	Henry Shuster,	"
1881	George Watson,	William Eyre,	"	Hibbard Yarnall
1882	"	"	"	"
1883	"	"	"	"
1884	William Eyre,	Jacob Jones,	"	Thomas Little.
1885	"	"	"	"
1886	Thomas Marsh,	"	"	"
1887	Jacob Jones,	Thomas Little,	"	S. R. Marriner.

WARDENS.

1762.	James Worrell.	1777.	
1763.	Gunning Bedford.	1778.	
1764.	James Pearson.	1779.	Silas Engles.
1765.	Thomas Nevell.	1780.	George Forepaugh.
1766.	Joseph Rush.	1781.	Samuel McClure.
1767.	Abraham Carlile.	1782.	
1768.	Joseph Rakestraw.	1783.	
1769.	James Bringhurst.	1784.	George Engles.
1770.	James Armitage.	1785.	William Williams.
1771.	Samuel Powell.	1786.	Matthias Saddler.
1772.	William Lownes.	1787.	Samuel Jones and
1773.	William Robinson.		William Linnard.
1774.	Thomas Proctor.	1788.	William Garrigues.
1775.	Joseph Ogilby.	1789.	William Stevenson.
1776.	George Wood.	1790.	Thomas Savory.

INCORPORATED 1790.

1791.
Joseph Rakestraw,
John Hall,
Conrad Bartling.

1792.
Nathan A. Smith,
John Hall,
Conrad Bartling,

1793.
Conrad Bartling,
Nathan A. Smith,
John Wilson.

1794.
Nathan A. Smith,
Ebenzer Ferguson,
In place of J. Wilson,
Joseph Morris.

1795.
Ebenzer Ferguson,
Joseph Morris,
Jacob Colladay.

1796.
Same as 1795.

1797.
Joseph Morris,
Jacob Colladay,
Daniel Knight.

1798.
Jacob Colladay,
Daniel Knight,
Samuel Wayne.

1799.
Daniel Knight,
Samuel Wayne,
George Summers.

1800.
Samuel Wayne,
George Summers,
Jacob Lybrand.

1801.
George Summers,
Jacob Lybrand,
Jonathan Roberts.

1802.
Jacob Lybrand,
Jonathan Roberts,
A. C. Ireland.

1803.
Jonathan Roberts,
A. C. Ireland,
John How.

1804.
A. C. Ireland,
John How,
Frederick Forepaugh.

1805.
John How,
Frederick Forepaugh,
David Flickwir.

1806.
Frederick Forepaugh,
David Flickwir,
William Palmer.

1807.
David Flickwir,
William Palmer,
Philip Justus.

1808.	1818.	1828.
William Palmer,	Joseph Eberth,	James Hutchinson,
Philip Justus,	John Warner,	Ralph H. Smith,
Jesse Williamson.	Samuel Baker.	Henry L. Coryell.
1809.	**1819.**	**1829.**
Philip Justus,	John Warner,	Ralph H. Smith,
Jesse Williamson,	Samuel Baker,	Henry L. Coryell,
Michael Baker.	John M. Ogden.	D. Henry Flickwir.
1810.	**1820.**	**1830.**
Jesse Williamson,	Samuel Baker,	Henry L. Coryell,
Michael Baker,	John M. Ogden,	D. Henry Flickwir,
Richard Chamberlain.	James Hall, resigned.	James R. Greeves.
1811.	**1821.**	**1831.**
Michael Baker,	John M. Ogden,	D. Henry Flickwir,
Richard Chamberlain,	Joseph Strahan,	James R. Greeves,
Cornelius Stevenson.	William P. Paxson,	Daniel Smith.
1812.	**1822.**	**1832.**
Richard Chamberlain,	Joseph Strahan,	James R. Greeves,
Cornelius Stevenson,	William P. Paxson, Dec'd.	Daniel Smith,
Isaac Forsyth.	George Linck.	Joseph Hutchinson.
1813.	**1823.**	**1833.**
Cornelius Stevenson,	James Clark,	Daniel Smith,
Isaac Forsyth,	George Linck,	Joseph Hutchinson,
John Adolph.	Finnix Stretcher,	Daniel R. Knight.
1814.	**1824.**	**1834.**
Isaac Forsyth,	George Linck,	Joseph Hutchinson,
John Adolph,	Finnix Stretcher,	Daniel R. Knight,
John O'Neill.	James Weer.	Moses Lancaster.
1815.	**1825.**	**1835.**
John Adolph,	Finnix Stretcher,	Daniel R. Knight,
John O'Neill,	James Weer,	Moses Lancaster,
William Hause.	Jacob Kenderdine.	John Lindsay.
1816.	**1826.**	**1836.**
John O'Neill,	James Weer,	Moses Lancaster,
William Hause,	Jacob Kenderdine,	John Lindsay,
Joseph Eberth.	James Hutchinson,	William C. Hancock.
1817.	**1827.**	**1837.**
William Hause,	Jacob Kenderdine,	John Lindsay,
Joseph Eberth,	James Hutchinson,	William C. Hancock,
John Warner.	Ralph H. Smith.	Samuel Copeland.

1838.
William C. Hancock,
Samuel Copeland,
Robert A. Govett.

1839.
Samuel Copeland,
Robert A. Govett,
Edward Turner.

1840.
Robert A. Govett,
Edward Turner,
Joseph C. Wills.

1841.
Edward Turner,
Joseph C. Wills,
George R. Lawton.

1842.
Joseph C. Wills,
George R. Lawton,
Jacob Thomas.

1843.
George Myers,
Jacob Thomas,
Theodore Colladay.

1844.
Jacob Thomas,
Theodore Colladay,
Jesse Williamson.

1845.
Theodore Colladay,
Jesse Williamson,
Michael Errickson.

1846.
Jesse Williamson,
Michael Errickson,
William T. Forsyth.

1847.
Michael Errickson,
William T. Forsyth,
Henry Shuster.

1848.
William T. Forsyth,
Henry Shuster,
Joseph Govett.

1849.
Henry Shuster,
Joseph Govett,
Samuel Williamson.

1850.
Joseph Govett,
Samuel Williamson,
James Wood.

1851.
Samuel Williamson,
James Wood,
Henry J. Bockius.

1852.
James Wood,
Henry J. Bockius,
William F. Wilson.

1853.
Henry J. Bockius,
William F. Wilson,
Thomas F. Shuster.

1854.
Richard K. Betts,
Thomas F. Shuster,
John Williams.

1855.
Thomas F. Shuster,
John Williams,
Charles Rubicam.

1856.
John Williams,
Charles Rubicam,
Samuel Rain.

1857.
Charles Rubicam,
Samuel Rain,
Walter Allison.

1858.
Samuel Rain,
Walter Allison,
John Kilgore.

1859.
Walter Allison,
John Kilgore,
John Ketcham.

1860.
John Kilgore,
John Ketcham,
Edward Kelly.

1861.
John Ketcham,
Edward Kelly,
John Rice.

1862.
Edward Kelly,
John Rice,
Jacob Jones.

1863.
John Rice,
Jacob Jones,
Henry Phillippe.

1864.
Jacob Jones,
Henry Phillippe,
Philip Kramer.

1865.
Henry Phillippe,
Philip Kramer,
Edward K. Snow.

1866.
Philip Kramer,
Edward K. Snow,
James G. Steele.

1867.
Edward K. Snow,
James G. Steele,
William Eyre.

1868.
James G. Steele,
William Eyre,
George Day.

1869.
William Eyre,
George Day,
Edward T. Miller.

1870.
George Day,
Edward T. Miller,
Samuel R. Hopkins.

1871.
Edward T. Miller,
Samuel R. Hopkins,
Allen Bard.

1872.
Samuel R. Hopkins,
Allen Bard,
James H. Errickson.

1873.
Allen Bard,
James H. Errickson,
Thomas Marsh.

1874.
James H. Errickson,
Thomas Marsh,
George W. Ash,

1875.
Thomas Marsh,
George W. Ash,
Thomas Little.

1876.
George W. Ash,
Thomas Little,
James Buckingham.

1877.
Thomas Little,
James Buckingham,
Thomas Davis.

1878.
James Buckingham,
Thomas Davis,
Jacob S. Price.

1879.
Thomas Davis,
Jacob S. Price,
Charles M. Betts.

1880.
Jacob S. Price,
Charles M. Betts,
Samuel R. Marriner.

1881.
Charles M. Betts,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William B. Grubb.

1882.
Samuel R. Marriner,
William B. Grubb,
Theodore M. Keeney.

1883.
William B. Grubb,
Theodore M. Keeney,
Edward Mentz.

1884.
Theodore M. Keeney,
Edward Mentz,
Arthur H. Williams.

1885.
Edward Mentz,
Arthur H. Williams,
Thomas F. Shuster, Jr.

1886.
Arthur H. Williams,
Thomas F. Shuster, Jr.,
Charles W. Devitt.

1887.
Thomas F. Shuster, Jr.,
Charles W. Devitt,
J. Lindsay Little.

1888.

COMMITTEE ON BOOK OF PRICES.

This Committee was first appointed in 1724, and was regularly continued. The names of its members before 1763 were on the Book of Minutes, missing since about 1847.

1763 to 1767.
Robert Smith,
John Thornhill,
Joseph Thornhill,
Gunning Bedford,
Thomas Nevell,
Benjamin Loxley,
Abraham Carlile,
James Worrell,
Wm. Dilworth,
John Goodwin,
James Pearson,
Joseph Rush.

1767 to 1772.
Robert Smith,
John Thornhill,
Joseph Thornhill,
Gunning Bedford,
Thomas Nevell,
Benjamin Loxley,
Abraham Carlile,
James Worrell,
John Goodwin,
James Pearson,
Joseph Rush,
Joseph Rakestraw.

1772.
Robert Smith,
John Thornhill,
Joseph Thornhill,
Gunning Bedford,
Thomas Nevell,
Benjamin Loxley,
Abraham Carlile,
James Worrell,
John Goodwin,
James Pearson,
Joseph Rush,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Thomas Shoemaker,
James Bringhurst.
George Wood,
Joseph Rhoads,
Wm. Colladay.

1773.
Thomas Nevell,
Robert Smith,
James Worrell,
Thomas Shoemaker,
Benj. Loxley,
Joseph Rhoads,
John Thornhill,
Jas. Bringhurst,
Jos. Rush,
Wm. Lownes,
Jos. Rakestraw,
Gunning Bedford,

1774.
Thomas Nevell,
Robert Smith,
James Worrell,
Thomas Shoemaker,
John Thornhill,
Jas. Bringhurst,
Jos. Rush,
Wm. Lownes,
Jos. Rakestraw,
Gunning Bedford,
James Pearson,
Thomas Proctor.

1775.
Thomas Nevell,
Robert Smith,
James Worrell,
Thomas Shoemaker,
James Bringhurst,
Wm. Lownes,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Gunning Bedford,
James Pearson,
Wm. Colladay,
Robert Allison,
Benjamin Loxley,

1776.
Thomas Nevell,
Robert Smith,
James Worrell,
Thomas Shoemaker,
Wm. Lownes,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Gunning Bedford,
Wm. Colladay,
Robert Allision,
Benjamin Loxley,
Abraham Carlile,
Joseph Ogilby,

No election of Committee from 1776 to 1780.

1781.
The Committee were authorized to settle accounts and collect rents.
Joseph Rhoads,
Thomas Shoemaker,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Thomas Nevell,
John Thornhill,
Gunning Bedford,
John Keen.

1782.
Joseph Rhoads,
Thomas Shoemaker,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Thomas Nevell,
John Thornhill,
Gunning Bedford,
John Keen.

1783.
Thomas Nevell,
Joseph Rakestraw,

Gunning Bedford,
John Keen,
Robert Allison,
James Pearson,
Benjamin Loxley.

1784 and 1785.
(The Committee were authorized to transact all business relating to the Company.)
Thomas Nevell,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Gunning Bedford,
John Keen,
Robert Allison,
James Pearson,
Benjamin Loxley,
Joseph Rush,
Silas Engles,
George Forepaugh,
George Wood,
Wm. Colladay,
Joseph Ogilby.
Making 13.

1786.
Gunning Bedford,
Thomas Nevell,
James Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Jos. Ogilby,
Jos. Rakestraw,
Robert Allison,
Sam'l Jones,
Sam'l Pancoast,
Geo. Ingles,
Robert Evans,
Wm. Garrigues,
Thos. Savery,
Geo. Forepaugh.

1787.
Gunning Bedford,
Thomas Nevell,
Jas. Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Jos. Ogilby,
Jos. Rakestraw,
Robert Allison,
William Williams,
Sam'l Jones,
Sam'l Pancoast,
Geo. Ingles,
Robert Evans,
Wm. Garrigues,
Thos. Savery,
Geo. Forepaugh.

1788.
Gunning Bedford,
Jas. Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Jos. Ogilby,
Samuel Pancoast,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
George Ingles,
Robert Evans,
Thomas Nevell,
George Forepaugh,
Joseph Rakestraw.

1789.
Gunning Bedford,
Jas. Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Jos. Ogilby,
Samuel Pancoast,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
George Ingles,
Thomas Nevell,

1790.
Gunning Bedford,
Jas. Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Jos. Ogilby,
Samuel Pancoast,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
Matthew Sadler,
Thomas Nevell,
George Forepaugh,
George Ingles,
Joseph Rakestraw,
Robert Evans,
William Linnard.

1791.
James Pearson,
George Ingles,
Joseph Ogilby,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
Matthias Saddler,
William Linnard.

1792.
James Pearson,
George Ingles,
Joseph Ogilby,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
Matthias Saddler,
William Linnard.

1793.
James Pearson,
George Ingles,
Joseph Ogilby,
Samuel Pancoast,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
William Linnard.

1794.
James Pearson,
George Ingles,
Wm. Garrigues,
Samuel Jones,
William Linnard,
George Forepaugh,
Thomas Savery.

1795.
John Keen,
Robert Allison,
Edward Garrigues,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
William Garrigues,
James Pearson,
Silas Engles,
Joseph Morris.

1796.
William Powell,
John Keen,
William Garrigues,
Edward Garrigues,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
James Pearson.

1797.
John Keen,
Edward Garrigues,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
James Pearson,
William Powell,
Joseph Morris.

1798–1799.
William Powell,
John Keene,
Edward Garrigues,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
Joseph Morris,
Joseph Ogilby.

1800.
John Keen,
Joseph Morris,
Joseph Ogilby,
Daniel Knight,
Joseph Worrell,
William Powell,
James Pearson.

1801.
Daniel Knight,
William Powell,
Joseph Morris,
George Forepaugh,
Alexander Steel,
John Hutchinson,
Thomas Savery.

1802.
Daniel Knight,
William Powell,
Joseph Morris,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
James Pearson,
George Summers.

1803.
Daniel Knight,
William Powell,
Joseph Morris,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
James Pearson,
Jacob Colladay.

1804–1805.
Daniel Knight,
William Powell,
Joseph Morris,
George Forepaugh,
William Linnard,
Jacob Colladay,
Jonathan Roberts.

1806 and 1807.
Daniel Knight,
Joseph Morris,
George Summers,
Jonathan Roberts,
A. C. Ireland,
John D. Smith,
Jacob Lybrand.

1808 and 1809.
Joseph Morris,
George Summers,
Jonathan Roberts,
A. C. Ireland,
Jacob Lybrand,
David Flickwir,
John How.

1810 and 1811.
Joseph Morris,
Jonathan Roberts.
A. C. Ireland,
Jacob Lybrand,
David Flickwir,
John How,
Fred. Forepaugh.

After this, the duties of the Committee were divided, the "Committee on Book of Prices" was continued without re-appointment until 1817.

1812 to 1817.
Joseph Morris,
George Summers,
A. C. Ireland,
Jacob Lybrand,
Daniel Knight,
George Forepaugh,
Joseph Worrell,
Richard Ware,
John D. Smith.

1817 to 1822.
A. C. Ireland,
Joseph P. Zebley,
John How,
Joseph Eberth,
John O'Neill,
Joseph Morris.

1822 to 1826.
John O'Neill,
James Clark,
Joseph Morris,
Joseph Worrell,
William Wagner,
Joseph Eberth,
John M. Ogden.

1826.
Joseph Worrell,
John Gilder,
A. C. Ireland,
John M. Ogden,
Isaac Shunk,
James Hutchinson,
Michael Baker.

1827.
Joseph Eberth,
William Wagner,
A. C. Ireland,
Jesse Williamson,

Daniel Knight,
Joseph Morris,
John Gilder.

1828.
John Gilder,
A. C. Ireland,
William Wagner,
Joseph Eberth,
Jesse Williamson,
James Hutchinson,
John O'Neill.

1829.
John Gilder,
Geo. Senneff,
James Hutchinson,
Charles Hicks,
Joseph Eberth,
Joseph Strahan,
A. C. Ireland.

1830.
Joseph Eberth,
Joseph Morris,
John O'Neill,
William Wagner,
John Gilder,
Charles Hicks,
James Hutchinson.

1831.
John Gilder,
Charles Hicks,
Joseph Strahan,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
John O'Neill,
William Wagner.

1832.
Joseph Morris,
Isaac Shunk,
William Wagner,
John O'Neill,
James Hutchinson,
Charles Hicks,
John Gilder.

1833 to 1835.
Geo. Senneff,
Isaac Shunk,
Joseph Morris,
John O'Neill,
James Hutchinson,
Charles Hicks,
John Gilder.

1836 to 1842.
Joseph Morris,
John Gilder,
Charles Hicks,
Isaac Shunk,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Philip Justus.

1843.
James Hutchinson,
Isaac Shunk,
Charles Hicks,
John M. Ogden,
John Gilder,
Philip Justus,
John Lindsay.

1844.
James Hutchinson,
Isaac Shunk,
John M. Ogden,
John Gilder,
Daniel Smith,
John Lindsay,
D. H. Flickwir.

1845 to 1849.
Samuel Copeland,
James Hutchinson,
Isaac Shunk,
John M. Ogden,
John Gilder,
John Lindsay,
D. H. Flickwir.

1850.
James Hutchinson,
Isaac Shunk,
John M. Ogden,
John Lindsay,
D. H. Flickwir,
James A. Campbell,
Richard K. Betts.

1851 and 1852.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Isaac Shunk,
D. H. Flickwir,
John Lindsay,
Samuel Copeland,
James A. Campbell.

1853.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Isaac Shunk,
D. H. Flickwir,
Samuel Copeland,
James A. Campbell,
Joseph Moore.

1854 and 1855.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Isaac Shunk,
D. H. Flickwir,
Samuel Copeland,
James A. Campbell,
Joseph Moore,
Joseph Hutchinson.

1856 and 1858.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
James A. Campbell,
Joseph Moore,
D. H. Flickwir,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Theodore Colladay.

1859.
James A. Campbell,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Richard K. Betts,
Theodore Colladay,
Joseph Moore.

1860.

Increased to nine members, electing three annually, to serve three years.

Richard K. Betts, } 1 year.
John R. Hudden, }
Joseph Moore, }
Henry Phillippe, } 2 yrs.
John M. Ogden, }
Michael Errickson, }
James A. Campbell, } 3 yrs.
Mark Balderston, }
Samuel Rain. }

1861.

Henry Phillippe,
John M. Ogden,
Michael Errickson,
James A. Campbell,
Mark Balderston,
Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson,
Joseph Moore,
Richard K. Betts.

1862.

James A. Campbell,
Mark Balderston.
Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson,
Joseph Moore,
Richard K. Betts,
Joseph Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Michael Errickson.

1863.

James Hutchinson,
Joseph Moore,
Richard K. Betts,
John M. Ogden,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Michael Errickson,
James A. Campbell,
Samuel Rain,
Walter Allison.

1864.

Number reduced to five, electing one each year to serve five years.

John M. Ogden,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Michael Errickson,
James A. Campbell,
Samuel Rain,
Walter Allison,
Jas. Hutchinson, 5 years.

1865.

James A. Campbell,
Samuel Rain,
Walter Allison,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden, 5 years.

1866.

James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Jas. A. Campbell, 5 years.
Samuel Rain, 2 years.
Richard K. Betts, 1 year.

1867.

James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
James A. Campbell,
Samuel Rain,
Richard K. Betts, 5 yrs.

1868.

James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
James A. Campbell,
Richard K. Betts,
Samuel Rain, 5 years.

1869.

John M. Ogden,
James A. Campbell,
Richard K. Betts,
Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson.

1870.

James A. Campbell,
Richard K. Betts,
Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden.

1871.

Richard K. Betts,
Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Charles Conard.

1872.

Samuel Rain,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Charles Conard,
William Eyre.

1873.

James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Charles Conard,
William Eyre.
Richard K. Betts.

1874.

John M. Ogden,
Charles Conard,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison.

1875.

Charles Conard,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden.

1876.

William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Charles Conard.

1877.
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre.

1878.
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1879.
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre.
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison.

1880.
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden.

1881.
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner.

1882.
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre.

1883.
Walter Allison,
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1884.
John M. Ogden,
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,

1885.
Samuel R. Marriner,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
Thomas Marsh.

1886.
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
Thomas Marsh,
Samuel R. Marriner.

1887.
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
Thomas Marsh,
Samuel R. Marriner,
Robert W. Strode.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

In 1812, the "business affairs" of the Company were separated from those of the "Book of Prices," and entrusted to a separate Committee, consisting of nine members, three being elected annually, and each serving three years.

1812.	1816.	1820.
Michael Baker,	Jonathan Roberts,	Joseph Morris,
Jonathan Roberts.	Michael Baker,	George Summers,
David Flickwir,	Cornelius Stevenson,	William Hause,
Joseph Morris,	A. C. Ireland,	Joseph Eberth,
Daniel Knight,	Isaac Forsyth,	Daniel Knight,
A. C. Ireland,	Daniel Knight,	James Mitchell,
Jacob Lybrand,	John D. Smith,	John D. Smith, (dec'd,)
George Summers,	Jacob Colladay,	Jacob Franks,
John How.	James Corkrin.	John Gilder.
1813.	**1817.**	**1821.**
Joseph Morris,	A. C. Ireland,	Joseph Eberth,
Daniel Knight,	Isaac Forsyth,	Daniel Knight,
A. C. Ireland,	Daniel Knight,	James Mitchell,
Jacob Lybrand,	John D. Smith,	William Govett,
George Summers,	Jacob Colladay.	Jacob Franks,
John How,	James Corkrin,	John Gilder,
Wm. Garrigues, (resig'd)	Jesse Williamson,	Samuel Baker,
William Palmer,	John O'Neill,	Jonathan Roberts,
Jesse Williamson.	William Wagner.	Jesse Williamson.
1814.	**1818.**	**1822.**
Jacob Lybrand,	John D. Smith,	William Govett,
George Summers,	Jacob Colladay,	Jacob Franks,
John How,	James Corkrin,	John Gilder,
Joseph Zebley,	Jesse Williamson,	Samuel Baker,
William Palmer,	John O'Neill,	Jonathan Roberts,
Jesse Williamson,	William Wagner,	Jesse Williamson,
Jonathan Roberts,	Joseph Morris,	John M. Ogden,
Michael Baker,	George Summers,	Jacob Ballenger,
Cornelius Stevenson,	William Hause,	Cornelius Stevenson.
1815.	**1819.**	**1823.**
Joseph Zebley,	Jesse Williamson,	Samuel Baker,
William Palmer,	John O'Neill,	Jonathan Roberts,
Jesse Williamson,	William Wagner,	Jesse Williamson,
Jonathan Roberts,	Joseph Morris,	John M. Ogden,
Michael Baker,	George Summers,	Jacob Ballenger,
Cornelius Stevenson,	William Hause,	Cornelius Stevenson,
A. C. Ireland,	Joseph Eberth,	James M. Linnard,
Isaac Forsyth,	Daniel Knight,	Philip Justus,
Daniel Knight.	James Mitchell.	Michael Baker.

1824.
John M. Ogden,
Jacob Ballenger,
Cornelius Stevenson,
James M. Linnard,
Philip Justus,
Michael Baker,
James Clark,
John Gilder,
John O'Neill.

1825.
James M. Linnard,
Philip Justus,
Michael Baker,
James Clark,
John Gilder,
John O'Neill,
George Linck,
Jesse Williamson,
James Mitchell.

1826.
James Clark,
John Gilder,
John O'Neill,
George Linck,
Jesse Williamson,
James Mitchell,
Joseph Strahan,
Malcom McLeod,
Samuel Baker.

1827.
George Linck,
Jesse Williamson,
James Mitchell,
Joseph Strahan,
Malcom McLeod,
Samuel Baker,
James Weer,
William Govett,
John M. Ogden.

1828.
Jos. Strahan,
Malcom McLeod,
Samuel Baker,
James Weer,
Wm. Govett,
John M. Ogden,
John O'Neill,
Jacob Kenderdine,
Wm. Randolph.

1829.
James Weer,
Wm. Govett,
John M. Ogden,
John O'Neill,
Jacob Kenderdine,
William Randolph,
James Hutchinson,
Jesse Williamson,
Charles Hicks.

1830.
John O'Neill,
Jacob Kenderdine,
William Randolph,
James Hutchinson,
Jesse Williamson,
Charles Hicks,
Ralph H. Smith,
Cornelius Trimnel,
Cornelius Stevenson.

1831.
James Hutchinson,
Jesse Williamson,
Charles Hicks,
Ralph H. Smith,
Cornelius Trimnel,
Cornelius Stevenson,
Jacob Ballenger,
Jos. Eberth,
Jos. Strahan.

1832.
Ralph H. Smith,
Cornelius Trimnel,
Cornelius Stevenson,
Jacob Ballenger,
Jos. Eberth,
Jos. Strahan,
James Mitchell,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer.

1833.
Jacob Ballenger,
Jos. Eberth,
Jos. Strahan,
James Mitchell,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer,
Jesse Williamson,
Wm. Wagner,
Daniel Knight.

1834.
James Mitchell,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer,
Jesse Williamson,
Wm. Wagner,
Daniel Knight,
Daniel Smith,
Charles Hicks,
James Hutchinson.

1835.
Jesse Williamson,
Wm. Wagner,
Daniel Knight,
Daniel Smith,
Charles Hicks,
James Hutchinson,
Jacob Ballenger,
George Linck,
Jos. Hutchinson.

1836.
Daniel Smith,
Charles Hicks,
James Hutchinson,
Jacob Ballenger,
George Linck,
Jos. Hutchinson,
Daniel R. Knight,
Robert O'Neill,
Caleb Maule.

1837.
Jacob Ballenger,
George Linck,
Jos. Hutchinson,
Daniel R. Knight,

Robert O'Neill,
Caleb Maule,
Moses Lancaster,
Philip Justus,
Wm. Bockius.

1838.
Daniel R. Knight,
Robert O'Neill,
Caleb Maule,
Moses Lancaster,
Philip Justus,
William Bockius,
Daniel Smith,
John Lindsay,
Ralph H. Smith.

1839.
Moses Lancaster,
Philip Justus,
William Bockius,
Daniel Smith,
John Lindsay,
Ralph H. Smith,
Wm. C. Hancock,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer.

1840.
Daniel Smith,
John Lindsay,
Ralph H. Smith,
Wm. C. Hancock,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer,
George Linck,
Samuel Copeland,
Jos. Hutchinson.

1841.
Wm. C. Hancock,
D. Henry Flickwir,
James Weer,
George Linck,
Samuel Copeland,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Edward Turner,
Robert A. Govett,
Jesse Williamson.

1842.
George Linck,
Samuel Copeland,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Edward Turner,
Robert A. Govett,
Jesse Williamson,
Daniel R. Knight,
James M. Linnard,
George R. Lawton.

1843.
Edward Turner,
Robert A. Govett,
Jesse Williamson,
Daniel R. Knight,
James M. Linnard,
George R. Lawton,
Peter Weyant,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Robert O'Neill.

1844.
Daniel R. Knight,
James M. Linnard,
George R. Lawton,
Peter Weyant,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Robert O'Neill,
George Myers,
Jacob Amos,
Joseph Hutchinson.

1845.
Peter Weyant,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Robert O'Neill,
George Myers,
Jacob Amos,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Jacob Thomas,
Samuel Copeland,
Edward Turner.

1846.
George Myers,
Jacob Amos,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Jacob Thomas,
Samuel Copeland,
Edward Turner,
Theodore Colladay,
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson.

1847.
Jacob Thomas,
Samuel Copeland,
Edward Turner,
Theodore Colladay,
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
Jesse Williamson,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Daniel R. Knight.

1848.
Theodore Colladay,
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
Jesse Williamson,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Daniel R. Knight,
Michael Errickson,
Henry Little,
Peter Weyant.

1849.
Jesse Williamson,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Daniel R. Knight,
Michael Errickson,
Henry Little,
Peter Weyant,
Jacob Thomas,
George Myers,
Wm. T. Forsyth.

1850.
Michael Errickson,
Henry Little,
Peter Weyant,
Jacob Thomas,
George Myers,
Wm. T. Forsyth,
James Hutchinson,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry Shuster.

1851.
Jacob Thomas,
George Myers,
Wm. T. Forsyth,
James Hutchinson,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry Shuster,
Daniel R. Knight,
John M. Ogden,
Joseph Govett.

1852.
James Hutchinson,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry Shuster,
Daniel R. Knight,
John M. Ogden,
Joseph Govett,
Michael Errickson,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Shaffer.

1853.
Daniel R. Knight,
John M. Ogden,
Joseph Govett,
Michael Errickson,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Shaffer,
James Wood,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Jacob Amos.

1854.
Michael Errickson,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Shaffer,
James Wood,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Jacob Amos,
Henry Shuster,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry J. Bockius.

1855.
James Wood,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Jacob Amos,
Henry Shuster,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry J. Bockius,
James Hutchinson,
George Myers,
Richard K. Betts.

1856.
Henry Shuster,
Theodore Colladay,
Henry J. Bockius,
James Hutchinson,
George Myers,
Richard K. Betts,
Thomas F. Shuster,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Errickson.

1857.
James Hutchinson,
Michael Shaffer,
Richard K. Betts,
Thomas F. Shuster,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Errickson,
John Williams,
Daniel R. Knight,
Charles Conard.

1858.
Thomas F. Shuster,
Samuel Williamson,
Michael Errickson,
John Williams,
Daniel R. Knight,
Charles Conard,
John M. Ogden,
Charles A. Rubicam,
Henry J. Bockius.

1859.
John Williams,
Daniel R. Knight,
Charles Conard,
John M. Ogden,
Charles A. Rubicam,
Henry J. Bockius,
Samuel Rain,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Richard K. Betts.

1860.
John M. Ogden,
Charles A. Rubicam,
Henry J. Bockius,
Samuel Rain,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
Michael Errickson,
Thomas F. Shuster.

1861.
Samuel Rain,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Richard K. Betts,
Walter Allison,
Michael Errickson,
Thomas F. Shuster,
D. H. Flickwir,
John Killgore,
Henry Shuster.

1862.
Walter Allison,
Michael Errickson,
Thomas F. Shuster,
D. H. Flickwir,
John Killgore,
Henry Shuster,
John Ketcham,
John Williams,
Henry J. Bockius.

1863.
D. Henry Flickwir,
John Killgore,
Henry Shuster,
John Ketcham,
John Williams,
Henry J. Bockius,
Samuel Rain,
Richard K. Betts,
Edward Kelley.

1864.
John Ketcham,
John Williams,
Henry J. Bockius,
Samuel Rain,

Richard K. Betts,
Edward Kelley,
Joseph Hutchinson,
John Rice,
Thomas F. Shuster.

1865.
Samuel Rain,
Richard K. Betts,
Edward Kelley,
Joseph Hutchinson,
John Rice,
Thomas F. Shuster,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Walter Allison,
Jacob Jones.

1866.
Michael Errickson,
William Eyre,
Thomas F. Shuster,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Walter Allison,
Jacob Jones,
Henry Phillippe,
Samuel Williamson,
Henry Shuster.

1867.
D. Henry Flickwir,
Walter Allison,
Jacob Jones,
Henry Phillippe,
Samuel Williamson,
Henry Shuster,
Edward Kelley,
Philip Kramer,
John Ketcham.

1868.
Henry Phillippe,
Samuel Williamson,
Henry Shuster,
Edward Kelley,
Philip Kramer,
Henry Shuster,
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
James A. Campbell.

1869.
Edward Kelley,
Philip Kramer,
Henry Shuster,
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
James A. Campbell,
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
James G. Steele.

1870.
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
James A. Campbell,
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
James G. Steele,
Henry Shuster,
William Eyre,
Henry Phillippe.

1871.
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
James G. Steele,
Henry Shuster,
William Eyre,
Henry Phillippe,
George Day,
Philip Kramer,
D. Henry Flickwir.

1872.
Henry Shuster,
William Eyre,
Henry Phillippe,
George Day,
Philip Kramer,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
Edward T. Miller.

1873.
George Day,
Philip Kramer,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
Edward T. Miller,
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
Samuel K. Hopkins.

1874.
Edward K. Snow,
Richard K. Betts,
Edward T. Miller,
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Allen Bard,
William Eyre,
Edward Kelley.

1875.
Jacob Jones,
Walter Allison,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Allen Bard,
William Eyre,
Edward Kelly,
James H. Errickson,
Aaron Doane,
Samuel R. Marriner.

1876.
Allen Bard,
William Eyre,
Edward Kelly,
James H. Errickson,
Aaron Doane,
Samuel R. Marriner,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Samuel Rain,
Thomas Marsh.

1877.
James H. Errickson,
Aaron Doane,
Samuel R. Marriner,
D. Henry Flickwir,
Samuel Rain,
Thomas Marsh,
George W. Ash,
Edward T. Miller,
Oliver Bradin.

1878.
D. Henry Flickwir,
Samuel Rain,
Thomas Marsh,
George W. Ash,
Edward T. Miller,
Oliver Bradin,
Jacob Jones,
Thomas Little,
Hibberd Yarnall.

1879.
George W. Ash,
Edward T. Miller,
Oliver Bradin,
Jacob Jones,
Thomas Little,
Hibberd Yarnall,
James Buckingham,
Robert W. Strode,
James H. Errickson.

1880.
Jacob Jones,
Thomas Little,
Hibberd Yarnall,
James Buckingham,
Robert W. Strode,
James H. Errickson,
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Davis,
Samuel K. Hopkins.

1881.
James Buckingham,
Robert W. Strode,
James H. Errickson,
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Davis,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Jacob S. Price,
William Devitt,
Thomas F. Shuster.

1882.
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Devitt,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Jacob S. Price,
William Devitt,
Thomas F. Shuster,
Jacob Jones,
Charles M. Betts,
Henry Little.

1883.
Jacob S. Price,
William Devitt,
Thomas F. Shuster,
Jacob Jones,
Charles M. Betts,
Henry Little,
Samuel R. Marriner,
Samuel Rain,
Charles C. Muller.

1884.
Jacob Jones,
Charles M. Betts,
Henry Little,
Samuel R. Marriner,
Samuel Rain,
Charles C. Muller,
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Davis,
William B. Grubb.

1885.
Samuel R. Marriner,
Samuel Rain,
Charles C. Muller,
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Davis,
William B. Grubb,
Samuel E. Furman,
Theodore M. Keeney,
Samuel K. Hopkins.

1886.
Abraham W. Haines,
Thomas Davis,
William B. Grubb,
Samuel E. Furman,
Theodore M. Keeney,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Edward Mentz,
Walter Allison,
John O'Donnell.

1887.
Samuel E. Furman,
Theodore M. Keeney,
Samuel K. Hopkins,
Edward Mentz,
Walter Allison,
John O'Donnell,
George Watson,
Oliver Bradin,
Arthur H. Williams.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

(The Library was placed under the care of a separate Committee in 1853, elected annually.)

1853.
John M. Ogden,
Robert O'Neill,
Daniel R. Knight,
Richard K. Betts,
Charles A. Rubicam.

1854.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John McClure,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1855.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John McClure,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1856.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John McClure,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1857.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John McClure,
Richard K. Betts,
Daniel R. Knight.

1858.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John Lindsay,
Daniel R. Knight,
Richard K. Betts.

1859.
John M. Ogden,
James Hutchinson,
John Lindsay,
Daniel R. Knight,
Richard K. Betts.

1860.
The Committee reduced to 3 members, electing one annually, to serve three years.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson.

1861.
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden.

1862.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts.

1863.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson.

1864.
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden.

1865.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts.

1866.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson.

1867.
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden.

1868.
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts.

1869.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson.

1870.
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson,
Edward Kelley.

1871
James Hutchinson,
Edward Kelley,
Richard K. Betts.

1872.
Edward Kelley,
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson.

1873.
Richard K. Betts,
James Hutchinson,
John M. Ogden.

1874.
William Eyre,
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts.

1875.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
William Eyre.

1876.
Richard K. Betts,
William Eyre,
John M. Ogden.

1877.
William Eyre,
John M. Ogden.
Richard K. Betts.

1878.
John M. Ogden,
Richard K. Betts,
Philip Kramer.

1879.
Richard K. Betts,
Mordica Davies,
William Eyre.

1880.
Mordica Davies,
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts.

1881.
William Eyre,
Richard K. Betts,
Mordica Davies.

1882.
Richard K. Betts,
Mordica Davies,
J. Louis Moore.

1883.
Mordica Davies,
J. Louis Moore,
Richard K. Betts.

1884.
J. Louis Moore,
Richard K. Betts,
Edwin Bender.

1885.
Richard K. Betts,
Edwin Bender,
George Watson.

1886.
Edwin Bender,
George Watson,
Richard K. Betts.

1887.
George Watson,
Richard K. Betts,
Edwin Bender.

LIST OF NAMES

OF

THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORIGINAL ASSOCIATORS.

	DECEASED.		DECEASED.
JOSEPH HENMARSH,†		JOSEPH HARRISON,†	
JAMES PORTIUS,	1734.	JOHN NICHOLS,†	
SAMUEL POWELL,†		JOHN HARRISON,†	
JACOB USHER,†		BENJAMIN CLARK,†	
EDMOND WOOLLEY,†		ISAAC ZANE.†	

MEMBERS BY ELECTION.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.	ELECTED.		DECEASED.
	*William Clark,†			*Abraham Carlile,	1778.
	*Edward Warner,†			*James Davis,	1774.
	*Samuel Rhoads,	1784.		*Ellis Price,	1779.
	*Ebenezer Tomlinson,	1767.		*Gunning Bedford,	1802.
	*Reese Loyd,†			*Thomas Nevell,	1797.
	*Joseph Rakestraw,†			*James Armitage,	1807.
	*Tobias Griscom,†			*Samuel Griscom,	1793.
	*John Mifflin,†			*James Pearson,	1813.
	*William Coleman,†			*John Wayne,	1769.
	*John Price,†			*William Roberts,	1808.
	*Joseph Hitchcock,†			*Levi Budd,	1790.
	*Jacob Lewis,†			*George Plim,	1775.
	*Joseph Fox,	1780.		*Isaac Lafever,	1779.
	*Joseph Thornhill,	1797.		*Richard Armitt,	1790.
	*John Thornhill,	1784.		*James Potter,	1809.
1736.	Robert Smith,	1778.		*Benjamin Mifflin,	1786.
	*Benjamin Loxley,	1798.		*George Wood,	1818.
	*James Worrell,	1797.		*Ezekeiel Worrell,	1781.
	*John Goodwin,	1774.		*Josiah Harper,	1767.

* Date of Election not ascertained.

† Date of Decease not ascertained.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
	*Joseph Rakestraw,	1794.
	*Silas Engles,	1804.
	*Joseph Rush,	1787.
	*Joseph Rhoads,	1784.
	*Isaac Coates, Rd.,	1784.
	*Nathaniel Irish, Ex.,	1769.
	*Patrick Craghead,	1782.
	*William McMullin,	1770.
	*William Dilworth,	1776.
	*Robert Carson,	1775.
1763.	James Bringhurst,	1792.
"	William Rakestraw,	1775.
"	John Hitchcock,	1769.
"	Joshua Pancoast,	1770.
"	Lawrence Price,	1768.
"	Evans Peters,	1779.
	*William Lownes, Ex.,	1809.
	*Samuel Powell,	1815.
	*Joseph Gridley,	1782.
	*William Robinson,	1808.
	*James Grainsbury,	1800.
	*Jacob Reary,	1782.
1769.	Thomas Shoemaker,	1799.
"	David Evans, Ex.,	1815.
"	William Colladay,	1823.
1770.	Abram Jones,	1781.
"	Thomas Middleton,	1771.
"	William Boyer,	1775.
"	William Ashton, Ex.,	1798.
"	John Trip,	1805.
"	Andrew Edge,	1786.
"	Samuel Jarvis,	1802.
"	Samuel Wallis,	1798.
"	Benjamin Mitchell,	1790.
"	Matthew McGlathery,	1800.
1771.	John Mifflin,	1786.
"	Samuel Caruthers,	1780.
"	John Allis,	1772.
1772.	Moses Thomas,	1780.
"	Thomas Proctor,	1806.
"	Adam Zantzinger,	1798.
"	John Keen,	1832.
"	Joseph Evans,	1792.
"	Joseph Govett,	1795.
1773.	John Lort, Jr.,	1794.
"	Joseph Ogilby,	1809.
1773.	William Williams,	1794.
"	Robert Allison,	1811.
1774.	George Forepaugh,	1817.
"	Samuel McClure,	1790.
1775.	Joseph Few,	1798.
1779.	John Smith,	1804.
1781.	Matthias Saddler,	1798.
1782.	James Gibson,	1809.
"	George Ingles,	1827.
"	William McDowell,	1790.
"	Frazer Kinsley,	1790.
"	Evan Evans,	1786.
"	William Linnard,	1834.
"	James Corkrin,	1823.
1783.	Joseph Thornhill,	1791.
1784.	Joseph Rakestraw, Jr.,	1791.
"	John King,	1805.
"	William Moore, Ex.,	1790.
1785.	Andrew Boyd,	1797.
"	Conrad Bartling,	1838.
"	John Donahue, Ex.,	1790.
"	John Rugan,	1886.
"	Mark Rodes,	1830.
"	John Harrison,	1801.
"	John Cooper,	1802.

Members of Friendship Carpenters' Company. Merged into this Company, 1st mo., 16th, 1786.

Friendship Company.

	Robert Evans.	1809.
	Joseph Wetherill,	1820.
	Hugh Roberts,	1790.
	William Garrigues,	1832.
	Isaac Jones,	1807.
	Samuel Pancoast,	1834.
	Matthew Val Keen,	1807.
	William Stevenson,	1817.
	Robert Morrell,	1806.
	Richard Moseley,	1800.
	John Reinhard,	1816.
	Samuel Pastorius, Ex.,	1798.
	John Barker,	1791.
	Josiah Matlack,	1802.
	John Piles,	1790.
	Joseph Clark,	1798.
	William Zane, Ex.,	1805.

* Date of Election not ascertained.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
Friendship Company.	Benjamin Mitchell,	1816.
	Thomas Savery,	1818.
	Nathan Allen Smith,	1824.
	Samuel Talbert,	1790.
	Samuel Jones,	1796.
	John Hall,	1797.
	Jonathan Dilworth, Ex.	1787.
	Israel Hallowell,	1790.
	William Griffiths,	1799.
	Joseph Howell,	1798.
1786.	Ebenezer Furguson,	1836.
"	Francis McClister, Ex.,	1787.
"	Alexander Hall, Ex.,	1790.
1787.	Jonathan Evans, Ex.,	1800.
"	James Craig,	1798.
1788.	Joseph Worrell,	1840.
"	John Wilson,	1793.
"	John Harrison,	1801.
"	James Boyer,	1823.
1791.	George Snowden, Ex.,	1815.
"	Daniel Knight,	1838.
"	William Krider, Ex.,	1815.
"	Alexander Steel,	1818.
1792.	Jacob Colladay,	1826.
"	Joseph Morris,	1847.
"	Abraham Colladay,	1851.
"	Philip Kellinger,	1793.
"	Robert Jordan,	1797.
"	Benjamin Thornton,	1797.
"	Benjamin Paschall,	1801.
"	Matthew Crozier, Ex.,	1805.
1793.	Samuel Wayne, Ex.,	1809.
"	William Powell,	1824.
"	Edward Garrigues, Rd.,	1845.
"	Samuel Johnson, Ex.,	1805.
1794.	Samuel Simes,	1795.
"	Edward Mullock,	1801.
"	Aaron Clark,	1798.
"	David Paul,	1852.
"	Thomas Lancaster,	1858.
"	Isaac Davis, Ex.,	1799.
"	Jacob Ziegler,	1822.
"	Daniel Leach,	1798.
"	Charles Rhoads,	1810.
"	James Stuart,	1813.
"	John Sproul,	1794.
"	Samuel Paul,	1845.
1795.	Jacob Comly,	1826.
"	George Summers,	1823.
"	John Hutchinson,	1836.
"	Jacob Evans, Ex.,	1803.
1796.	Jacob Nice,	1818.
"	John Adolph,	1843.
"	John Smith, Rd.,	1820.
"	Malcolm McLeod,	1841.
"	Richard Chamberlain,	1824.
"	Isaac Carlile, Ex.,	1815.
"	Elisha Thomas,	1810.
"	William Hopkinson, Ex.	1809.
"	David Flickwir,	1813.
"	Jacob Lybrant,	1817.
"	William Govett,	1852.
1797.	John Cox,	1813.
1798.	Isaac Perkins,	1808.
"	Jesse Williamson,	1852.
"	Jonathan Roberts,	1832.
1799.	Jacob Mansfield,	1803.
"	Alphonso C. Ireland,	1832.
"	John Derbyshire,	1811.
"	Peter Gable,	1849.
1800.	John How,	1830.
"	Frekerick Forepaugh,	1811.
"	Owen Biddle,	1807.
"	Joseph Cowgill,	1813.
"	William McMullin,	1814.
"	William Palmer,	1815.
1801.	Samuel Robinson,	1807.
"	David Gray, Ex.,	1824.
"	Philip Justus,	1861.
"	James McGlathery,	1817.
1802.	Finnix Stretcher,	1846.
"	Samuel Baker, Jr.,	1816.
"	Joseph Corbitt,	1816.
"	William Reinhard,	1803.
1803.	John Rowen,	1820.
"	James Cooper, Ex.,	1816.
"	William Coles,	1854.
"	John Sands,	1845.
"	Cornelius Trimnel,	1841.
"	Michael Baker,	1852.
1804.	Jacob Reinhard,	1835.
"	Thomas Pickands,	1811.
"	Thomas Carstairs,	1830.
1805.	Joseph Eberth,	1831.
1807.	Isaac Forsythe,	1820.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
1807.	Ralph H. Smith,	1842.
"	Henry Hurst,	1831.
1808.	John C. Thompson,	1829.
1809.	Joseph Frank, Jr.,	1828.
"	William Wagner,	1865.
"	Joseph P. Zebley,	1821.
"	John O'Neil,	1835.
"	John G. Hoskins, Rd.,	1833.
"	John Warner,	1843.
"	Cornelius Stevenson,	1860.
"	James Mitchell,	1851.
1810.	Sampson Davis,	1815.
"	Joseph Simes,	1846.
"	Joseph Strahan,	1834.
"	Richard Ware, Ex.,	1820.
"	Samuel Baker,	1827.
1811.	James Weir,	1856.
"	John Lancaster,	1834.
"	Moses Lancaster,	1879.
"	John Gilder,	1854.
"	William Hause,	1857.
1812.	Charles Blane,	1817.
"	John Parham,	1866.
"	James Lirdel,	1822.
1813.	Alexander Wilson, Ex.,	1823.
"	James Clark,	1841.
"	Alexander Ramsey,	1822.
1814.	Joseph Lyndall,	1822.
"	James Hall,	1846.
"	John Howell,	1829.
"	William Randolph,	1837.
1815.	Charles Hicks,	1855.
"	Jacob Ballinger,	1846.
1816.	George Linck,	1861.
"	John M. Ogden,	1882.
"	Isaac H. Griffith,	1820.
"	William P. Paxon,	1822.
1817.	Samuel Webb, Rd.,	1857.
"	Henry Erdman,	1852.
"	James M. Linnard,	1863.
"	Caleb Maule.	1844.
1818.	Jacob Kenderdine,	1844.
1820.	Robert O'Neil,	1874.
"	Henry L. Coryell,	1845.
1822.	James Hutchinson,	1873.
"	John Durrach,	1850.
1823.	George Senneff,	1872.
"	Peter Weyant,	1858.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
1823.	Theodore Colladay,	1862.
"	Joseph S. Colladay,	1827.
"	Charles J. Colladay,	1858.
"	William Bockius,	1848.
"	Isaac Shunk,	1855.
"	Jacob Zeigler,	1848.
1824.	James R. Greaves,	1870.
"	D. Henry Flickwir,	1891
"	Seth Roberts,	1834.
"	Joseph Hutchinson,	1882.
1826.	John Chamberlain,	1868.
1827.	Joseph Randall,	1856.
1828.	George R. Harmstead,	1863.
"	Joseph Smith,	1843.
"	Daniel Smith,	1865.
1829.	Daniel R. Knight,	1871.
"	Thomas Hutchinson,	1882.
"	Bethuel A. Moore,	1851.
1830.	Jacob Backman,	1862.
1831.	Samuel Copeland,	1860.
"	William C. Hancock,	1856.
"	John Lindsay,	1863.
"	Edward Turner,	1852.
1832.	James A. Campbell,	1880.
1833.	George Myers.	
"	George Haas,	1844.
"	Jonathan Johnson,	1862.
"	Robert A. Govett,	1868.
"	Joseph Govett,	1873.
"	James Stewart,	1856.
"	William Weer,	1857.
"	George Day,	1883.
"	S. Smith Leigh,	1871.
"	Jacob Amos,	1865.
"	William H. Ellis,	1862.
"	Robert T. Knight,	1873.
1834.	Joseph Moore,	1861.
"	Samuel Williamson,	1875.
"	James Woods,	1891.
"	Michael Schaffer,	1870.
"	Jesse Williamson,	1850.
"	Jacob Thomas,	1855.
1835.	Thomas K. Tresse,	1843.
"	James Clark, Jr.,	1865.
"	John A. Miskey,	1882.
"	John D. Taylor,	1871.
"	George R. Lawton,	1859.
"	Zachariah Howell,	1852.

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ELECTED.		DECEASED.
1836.	George Sterr, Sr.,	1869.
"	Joseph C. Wills,	1860.
"	Jacob W. Colladay,	1885.
"	Presley B. O'Neil.	
1837.	William Durfor,	1883.
"	Charles Conard,	1876.
"	James Leslie,	1860.
"	Henry Little,	1858.
"	Henry Shuster,	
1838.	William T. Forsyth,	1876.
"	Ferdinand Conover, Ex.,	1869.
1839.	John McClure,	1880.
"	John Rice,	1880.
"	Jacob Bartholomew,	1865.
"	Thomas B. Patterson,	1865.
"	William C. Palmer,	1847.
"	John Williams.	
"	Michael Errickson,	1868.
1841.	Richard K. Betts.	
"	George W. Doane.	
"	Henry Bockius,	1873.
1842.	William C. Betts,	1845.
1844.	Charles Rubicam,	1873.
"	Jacob S. Price,	1884.
1846.	John Ketcham,	1878.
1847.	Samuel Rain,	1886.
1848.	Aaron Doane,	1885.
"	Edward Kelley,	1877.
1849.	Mark Balderston,	
"	William F. Wilson,	1853.
1850.	Thomas F. Shuster.	
"	James G. Steel,	1871.
1851.	Levi B. Stokes,	
"	Charles Shoemaker,	1863.
"	William Eyre,	1885.
"	Robert Hays.	
"	John McArthur,	1883.
1852.	Charles McIntyre.	
"	Jonathan Rubincam,	1866.
"	George Chandlee,	1865.
1853.	John Kilgore,	1879.
"	Jacob Jones.	
"	John R. Hudders,	1862.
"	Wesley Ballinger,	1859.
"	George Brown,	1860.
"	Walter Allison.	
"	John D. Jones,	1884.
1854.	Henry B. Williamson,	1857.

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
1854.	Henry Phillippe.	
"	Philip Kramer.	
"	Edward K. Snow,	1874.
1855.	J. Louis Moore.	
"	Joseph M. Hancock.	
1856.	Joseph Denegre,	1873.
1857.	Nathan W. Ellis,	1882.
1859.	Thomas C. Lott.	
1861.	Thomas Marsh.	
1862.	Edward T. Miller,	1887.
1863.	George W. Ash.	
1864.	Samuel K. Bye,	1886.
"	John B. Betts.	
"	David Cramer.	
"	William H. Cramer.	
1865.	James H. Errickson,	1883.
"	Allen Bard,	1882.
"	James M. Cooper,	1870.
"	William Devitt.	
"	Benjamin Ketcham.	
1866.	Samuel K. Hopkins.	
"	Joseph B. Cooper.	
"	Hibberd Yarnall,	1882.
"	Thomas Little.	
"	John Crump.	
1867.	Charles C. Muller.	
"	S. Ellis Furman.	
"	W. Henry Furman,	1877.
"	Samuel R. Marriner.	
"	James Buckingham.	
"	Theodore M. Keeney.	
1868.	Samuel M. Albertson,	1874.
"	Thomas Davis.	
"	Richard Sharp,	1875.
1869.	Stephen P. Rush.	
"	Oliver Bradin.	
"	Stacy Reeves.	
"	John Duncan.	
1870.	Charles S. Close,	1879.
1871.	Robert W. Strode.	
1872.	Edward Mentz.	
"	Levi Koder.	
"	John Eaton,	1875.
"	William C. McPherson.	
1873.	George Watson.	
"	John Doyle.	
"	John Sunderland.	
1874.	Joseph B. VanKirk.	

ELECTED.		DECEASED.
1874.	Edwin Bender.	
"	James Fort,	1882.
"	John Embley.	
"	John Lewis,	1878.
"	Nathan B. Davies,	1882.
"	Mordica Davies.	
1875.	Abraham W. Haines.	
"	John A. Riter.	
"	Charles M. Betts.	
"	William B. Grubb.	
1876.	Stephen Rush, Jr.,	1877.
"	Charles B. Aaronson,	1883.
"	Finley Hutton,	1876.
1877.	Thomas F. Shuster, Jr.	
"	James B. Doyle.	
"	Samuel R. Richards,	1876.
"	Thompson Shourds.	
1878.	Adam A. Catanach.	
"	William Kemp.	
"	John Garrison.	
"	John Ketcham.	
"	Henry D. Walls.	
"	William Chamberlain.	

ELECTED.		DECEASED
1880.	Arthur H. Williams.	
"	Charles W. Devitt.	
"	John O. Donnell.	
1881.	Alexander T. Richards.	
"	James McCartney.	
1882.	George W. Ensinger.	
"	John S. Steel,	1884.
"	Thomas H. Marshall.	
"	J. Lindsay Little.	
"	Howard Davies.	
"	Lewis Havens.	
"	Robert Q. Gibbon.	
"	Jacob Myers.	
1885.	Arthur H. Williams.	
"	Frank M. Williams.	
"	George J. Watson.	
"	J. Sims Wilson.	
"	William C. Mentz.	
1886.	Jacob R. Garber.	
"	W. Howell Rea.	
"	Samuel R. Riley.	
1887.	John Catanach.	
"	Edward Cubberly.	

ORATION OF HENRY ARMITT BROWN

ON THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MEETING OF CONGRESS IN CARPENTERS' HALL,

AND PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION

THEREWITH.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS

BEAUTIFUL REMINISCENCE

OF THE

FIRST CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE PEN OF THE VENERABLE JOHN ADAMS.

WHEN the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay of New York, and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments—some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists—that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duché (*Duchay* they pronounced it) deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duché, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress to-morrow morning." The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. D., and received for answer that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning he appeared with his clerk and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the Psalter for the seventh day of September, which was the thirty-fifth Psalm. You must remember that this was the next morning after we had heard of the horri-

ble cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning.

"After this, Mr. Duché, unexpectedly to everybody, struck out into extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It had excellent effect upon everybody here. I must beg of you to read the Psalm. If there is any faith in the *sortes Virgilianæ*, or *Homericæ*, or especially the *sortes Biblicæ*, it would have been thought providential."

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia—a building which still survives—that the devoted individuals met to whom this service was read.

Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their side there stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently "for America, for the Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston," and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to heaven for divine interposition and aid? "It was enough," says Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."

CARPENTERS' HALL.

At a meeting of "The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia," held 21st of July, 1873,

Resolved, That Walter Allison, D. Henry Flickwir and Richard K. Betts be appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to celebrate the Centennial Meeting of the First Congress in this Hall on September 5, 1874.

October 20, 1874, the Committee presented the draft of a Memorial, which was read and ordered to be transcribed, signed by the President and Secretary, the seal of the Company attached, and the Committee directed to present a copy to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, respectfully represent, that, whilst we recognize the fact that our nation's freedom was declared in Independence Hall, yet this Hall, where were heard the deliberate tones of a Hancock, the defiant voice of a Henry, and the persuasive eloquence of an Adams in the First American Congress

—than whom a body of greater men never assembled together or crowned a nation's annals—and who bowed here in reverence as the first prayer was uttered in that Congress, deliberately avowing that to the oppressive acts of the mother-country Americans never can submit, and the determination to part with their liberties only with their lives, so patriotically and faithfully adhered to, is held sacred by us as the Nation's birth-place, and must be dear to every patriotic heart; *and whereas*, The near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of that memorable event renders it befitting that we, the successors of those who freely offered this Hall when even our time-honored State-House was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's advent by our official action; *Therefore be it Resolved*, That Congress be invited to assemble in this Hall on the fifth day of the ninth month next (1874), the hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the First American Congress, and that such ceremonies take place as they in their wisdom may think best suited to that memorable occasion.

SAMUEL RAIN, *President.*

WM. T. FORSYTHE, *Secretary.*

WALTER ALLISON,
D. HENRY FLICKWIR, } *Committee.*
RICHARD K. BETTS,

July 20, 1874, the Committee reported that two of their number, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, proceeded to Washington and presented the Memorial to the President and to Congress as directed.

Walter Allison offered the following:

Whereas, The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia did present a Memorial to the Congress of the United States, inviting that body to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the meeting of Congress in this Hall on the 5th day of September, 1874, and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have NOT deemed it expedient to celebrate that event as a national one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to celebrate so important an event in our nation's history, a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to have an oration delivered in this hall, and any other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion; When, on motion, the preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and the following committee appointed:

JOHN M. OGDEN,
WALTER ALLISON,
RICHARD K. BETTS.

The Committee extended a timely and cordial invitation to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Vice-President, and to both Houses of Congress, the Chief-Justice, the Governors of the States, and other distinguished officials and private citizens.

Amongst those present were

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President, U. S.,

" Jos. R. Hawley, M. C. and President of U. S. Centennial Commission,

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, M. C.,
" Leonard Myers, "
" Saml. J. Randall, "
" Charles O'Neill, "
" Eli K. Price,
" James J. Barclay,
" Daniel M. Fox,
" Joseph Allison,
" Wm. S. Peirce,
" Jas. Lynd,
" Joseph R. Chandler, Ex-Minister to Italy,
" James H. Campbell, Ex-Minister to Sweden,
" Henry C. Carey,
" Alex. McClure,
Gen. Robert Patterson,
Maj. John O. James,
Capt. George A. Smith,
Hon. Thomas Cochran, } Centennial
" John Wanamaker, } Board of Finance,
" Fredk. Fraley, Secretary Centennial Board of Finance,
J. L. Atlee, Lancaster,
Leonard H. Davis, Esq., New Jersey.

The assemblage was then called to order by John M. Ogden, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He nominated for President John Welsh, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Walter Allison, Charles S. Ogden, Esq., was then chosen Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Davies, Rector of St. Peter's Church, then delivered the following

PRAYER.

O God, who art the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords, the Almighty Ruler of Nations, who as at this time didst inspire and direct the hearts of our fathers to lay the perpetual foundations of peace, liberty and safety, we adore and magnify Thy glorious name for all the great things which Thou hast done for us. The Lord our God be with us as He was with our fathers; let Him not leave us nor forsake us. We render Thee thanks for the goodly heritage which Thou hast given us; for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy, and for the multiplied manifestations of Thy favor. Grant that we may show forth our thankfulness for these Thy mercies, by living in reverence of Thy Almighty power and dominion, in humble reliance on Thy goodness, and in holy obedience to Thy laws. Preserve, we beseech Thee, to our country the blessings of peace, and secure them to all the people of the earth. We implore Thy blessing on all in authority over us, that they may have grace and wisdom so to discharge their duties as most effectually to promote Thy glory, the interests of true religion and virtue, and the peace, good order and welfare of our nation. Shed the quickening influences of Thy Holy Spirit on all the people of this land. Save us from the guilt of abusing our blessings, lest we provoke Thee in just judgment to visit our offences with a rod and our sins with scourges. And while Thy unmerited goodness, O God of all salvation, leads us to repentance, may we

offer ourselves, our souls and bodies, a living sacrifice to Thee, who hast preserved and redeemed us, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath taught us to pray unto thee, O Almighty Father, in His prevailing name and words. [The reverend gentleman then closed with the Lord's Prayer and Benediction.]

The Secretary, addressing the Chairman, said that he had been requested by Messrs. Wallace & Keller to present to him in their behalf the gavel which he then handed to him, accompanied with authenticated evidences that it was made from wood used in the construction of Independence Hall, with the assurance that it gave to him great pleasure to be the medium of this presentation. The Chairman, on receiving it, thanked the Secretary, and begged him to express to Messrs. Wallace & Keller his grateful acknowledgment for so valuable a token of their kindness, for the presentation of which they had chosen so fitting a moment as this—the centennial of the first meeting of that Congress whose great work had culminated on the 4th of July, 1776, in the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall. Having been born under the shadow of the spire of that venerable building, and having often in his cradle been lulled to sleep by the sound of that bell which proclaimed liberty throughout the land, he felt that he could, on looking back through a life now well advanced in years, say that he had ever been true to the principles of which they were the symbols; and should it be in the future—which God forbid!—that he should ever be tempted to waver in his allegiance to them, he trusted that this

relic (the gavel which he then uplifted), connected so closely with the scenes among which and by which our nation was brought into being, would so strengthen him as to keep him true both to his country and to himself.

The Secretary then read:

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1874.

To the President and Managers of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: A few years since I became possessed of the original portrait, painted by C. W. Peale, of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, the first President of the First Continental Congress. I purchased it, intending that it should be preserved for our city and country on the occasion of the Celebration of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. To-morrow will be the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of the first Congress of the people of the original States, over which Mr. Randolph so ably presided.

I observe that your Company propose to commemorate the Centennial of the first Meeting of the First Continental Congress with appropriate ceremonies, and I can conceive of no memento that will be more suggestive of the great events that have followed the formation of that Congress, than the original portrait of the distinguished patriot and statesman who presided over their deliberations.

Being in full sympathy with the purposes of your Company and the spirit of your proposed celebration, I take pleasure in presenting to you the portrait, to be

placed among the archives of your Company. With sentiments of respect, I am

Very truly yours,

E. C. KNIGHT.

Also the following note from Mr. John A. McAllister:

"It gives me great pleasure to loan to the 'Carpenters' Society,' for its 'Centennial,' a portrait of the Rev. Jacob Duché, D. D., Chaplain to the 'Continental Congress.' This portrait was drawn in chalk by the doctor's brother-in-law, Francis Hopkinson (one of the signers), about the year 1770. The late Mrs. Hall, to whom this portrait belonged before it came into my possession, told me that she was a friend and frequent visitor of Parson Duché, and that she considered this the best likeness she had ever seen."

Colonel Frank M. Etting, of the Museum department, Independence Hall, presented a *fac-simile* of the signatures of Congress of 1774 to the first convention of *Union* of the Colonies for presentation. The signatures were made in the Carpenters' Hall by every delegate then representing the twelve United Colonies.

Mr. Welsh, President of the meeting, then said:

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements having prevented his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, from presiding on this interesting occasion, that duty has been assigned to me. The honor thus conferred is most grateful to me. The Carpenters' Company of

the City and County of Philadelphia has sustained a most useful and a most enviable position among the numerous associations which form an essential part of the strength of our great and growing city. Its origin dates as far back as 1724, only forty-two years after William Penn first landed on the shore of the river Delaware. Composed of men engaged in a most useful occupation; designed to cultivate and uphold among themselves the highest standard of excellence in their art and in their personal characters; embracing in their purpose that most excellent gift of charity which feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and makes at one the differences which rise among men, —this venerable Company stands to-day, as it has stood through one hundred and fifty years, in undiminished vigor, ever growing in strength and usefulness with its increasing years. Outside of their organization most, if not all, of its members hold a most important relation to our community. Beyond the practical part they take in the pursuit of their calling, there are no classes of men amongst us who labor more earnestly for the public good. Several of those here to-day enjoy the sincerest respect and regard of their fellow-citizens because of their unselfish devotion in the relief of human suffering and to the elevation of the degraded among their fellowmen. Many of its members have, by their judicious enterprise, contributed largely to the material interests of our city, and to their intelligence as a craft we owe the superiority which the private dwellings of Philadelphia possess in convenience and comfort, in

addition to their substantial qualities, over those of most other cities. Of their part in the improvement in our styles of architecture honorable mention should be made, for the purpose of obtaining instruction in the science of architecture is one of the objects named in their act of incorporation; and in the main our architects are but evolutions from carpenters who have worked at the bench. The practical is the best foundation on which to rest an æsthetic superstructure. Nor have the men who, in the long line of succession, have composed this company ever lacked sympathy with the advancing sentiment of the country. In patriotic feeling their hearts have always beat in unison with the most ardent advocates of liberty. The occasion of our meeting to-day bears the strongest possible testimony on that point. It was in this venerable Hall—venerable alike for its age and its honors—that the First Congress assembled. Here, where we now are, that memorable meeting took place, on this day one hundred years ago. Well might we pause and try to recall that scene, but the attempt to do it is not for me. One mightier far than I am for such a purpose will follow me, and the sketch, with all its circumstances, the actors in it and its consequences, shall be given you by his graphic pencil. Let me, however, ask of you to look for a single moment through the vista of the many intervening years upon the dark background which closes it—dark with the clouds of impending perils, of doubts and fears, of sacrifices and of sufferings, with here and there upon these clouds slight fissures of gilded light, foreshadow-

ing feebly the lofty aims and firm resolves of our forefathers, which, like the faint gleams of hope and smouldering sparks of future glory nourished within their bosoms, led them forward; and tell me whether, in bringing back your vision to the present, the grandeur of our possessions does not startle you with alarm at your own insensibility as to their extent, and with the weight of the responsibility resting on you for the proper use of the material wealth and the civil and religious privileges in which our country literally revels—the fruits of the seed planted under such bitter adversity?

Is not this a thought worthy of our consideration? Is it not *the* thought which for years past has been making itself a home in the hearts of many of our people, taking them back into the past, and filling them with apprehension for the future, lest, losing sight of the true elements of our strength, our prosperity should become our weakness? This may well cause us to look toward 1876 with longings for a reunion, that we may study anew the principles of our nstitutions, and honor those who established them here on the very spot rendered classic by the scenes incident to the mighty transformation wrought in 1776, by which thirteen colonies, subject to the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, became an independent nation, based on the principle of self-government, known ever since as "the United States of America," and now respected as one among the great powers of the earth. It is that longing hope, common, as I believe, to every one who claims our flag as his protec-

tion, which has been crystallized into a reality by Congress in the act of 3d March, 1871. That act created a commission, drawn from every State and Territory, to make suitable provision for a Centennial Celebration in the city of Philadelphia in 1876, one of the principal features of which shall be an International Exhibition of the arts and manufactures of other nations, in contrast with those of our own production; and beyond this, by every suitable means, to recall the events and the actors in those interesting scenes which radiate from that great central light—the Declaration of Independence, the memories of which have become too faint in the minds of the great mass of our people. When we look with pride on the progress we have made in a century; when we count the many millions which now people our great cities and broad plains; bring in array the fields covered with cotton and the golden grain; hear the busy sound of machinery reverberating from hill to valley, mingling with the bleating and lowing of flocks and herds innumerable; descend beneath the surface, where thousands toil for the rich rewards of mineral wealth; look upon the trains traversing seventy thousand miles of railroad within our borders, extending from ocean to ocean, and making almost every hamlet in the land accessible; mark on our great rivers and canals vessels of every form in incessant motion; and see our flag unfurled on every sea and in every harbor,—it is wise that we should recall the events in which our prosperity took its rise, study the principles on which it was based, dwell on the simplicity of the lives and

the purity and strength of the men who brought about these great results, and make ourselves familiar with them all, that if, because of our departure from their principles or their examples, we are the weaker for it, and are unable to recover ourselves, we may at least teach them to our children, and thus, through them, renew the foundation which can alone support so grand a superstructure.

One of the first fruits of this approaching Centennial is now at hand. This same Carpenters' Company, which in 1774 opened its hall to the Continental Congress, animated by the same spirit as it was moved by then, and in view of the celebration to be held in 1876, has assembled here to-day to revive in the memory of its countrymen a knowledge of the men who met in this Hall on the 5th of September, 1774, one hundred years ago. God grant that in this noble effort they may be successful!

Gentlemen, I have now the pleasure to introduce to you HENRY ARMITT BROWN, Esq., who will address you in furtherance of this patriotic purpose.

HENRY ARMITT BROWN then came forward and read a letter, which he had just received, from the Hon. Wm. S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, desiring him, as Orator of the Day, to extend an invitation, in His Honor's name, to the distinguished company present, to visit Independence Hall and the National Museum after the exercises in Carpenters' Hall. Having discharged, in a few words, the pleasant duty thus confided to him, he continued as follows.

ORATION

OF

HENRY ARMITT BROWN.

We have come here to-day in obedience to that natural impulse which bids a people do honor to its past. We have assembled to commemorate a great event—one of the most famous in our history. In the midst of prosperity and profound peace; in the presence of the honorable and honored Vice-President of the United States, of the chosen rulers of the people, of the members of the present and other Congresses—the successors of the statesmen of 1774—of the representatives of the learned professions, and of every department of human enterprise and industry and skill, we have gathered beneath this roof to celebrate, with reverent and appropriate services, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the First Continental Congress.

It is a great privilege to be here, and we have to thank the Carpenters' Company for it. The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia has always been a patriotic body. In the months which preceded the Revolution it freely offered its hall for the meetings of the people; and besides the high honor of having entertained the Congress of 1774, it can point to its having sheltered the Committees of Safety and the Provincial

Committee for a long time beneath this roof. The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia is a very ancient body. It came into existence when George the First was king, when Benjamin Franklin was a printer's lad, and Samuel Johnson was a boy at school. It was founded fifty years before an American Congress met, and it is now half as old again as American independence. And more than this, it is a very honorable body. Its members have been counted among our best citizens for industry and character. Both this hall, in which the nation may be said to have been born, and that other, where in 1776 its articles of apprenticeship were cancelled, are the monuments of its earlier skill, and there are few houses in this City of Homes in which its members have not had a hand. And, after all, how fitting does it seem that the hall of the Carpenters' Company should have been the scene of that event which we have assembled to commemorate! The men of the First Congress were architects themselves; the master-builders of a Republic founded on the equality of man—the highest types of which, in the two struggles through which it has had to pass, have been Benjamin Franklin, the mechanic, and the farmer's lad whose name was Abraham Lincoln. They represented among themselves every rank of life—the lawyer, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic—and they did more to dignify Labor and advance the cause of Humanity in the seven weeks during which they sat in this place than all the parliaments of the world have done in twice as many centuries. If there be anything good, if there be anything noble, if there be

anything precious in the American Revolution, it is just this—that it secured for every man an equal chance. Far wiser than those who have attempted a similar work beneath other skies, the men who achieved that Revolution attacked no vested rights, set up no false notions of equality, nor the oppression of the many for the tyranny of the few, nor did they break the chain that bound them to an honorable past. They sought rather to make Virtue and Intelligence the test of manhood—to strike down Prerogative and Privilege and open the gates of happiness to all alike. And as I contemplate their glorious struggle at this distance of time, and think of the national life which it has blessed us with—a century of which is surely a great achievement for any people*—I cannot but think it to have been a happy omen that it was inaugurated here. It is impossible, in the time which I can allow myself, to attempt a description of the causes of the Revolu-

* The historian Freeman, writing in 1862, says (*Hist. of Fed. Govt.*, vol. i., p. 112): "At all events, the American Union has actually secured, for what is really a long period of time, a greater amount of combined peace and freedom than was ever before enjoyed by so large a portion of the earth's surface. There have been, and still are, vaster despotic empires, but never before has so large an inhabited territory remained for more than seventy years in the enjoyment at once of internal freedom and of exemption from the scourge of internal war."

Prof Hoppin of Yale College tells me of a conversation he had some years ago with Prof. Karl von Raumer of Berlin: "I asked him what was his opinion as to the perpetuity of republican institutions. He said: Under certain conditions fulfilled, they would be more permanent than any other form. 'But,' said he, starting up from his chair with great energy, 'if they should fail, fifty years of American freedom would be worth a thousand years of Siberian despotism!'"

A similar thought is expressed by Freeman in page 52 of the volume above quoted: "The one century of Athenian greatness, from the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants to the defeat of Aigospotamos, is worth millenniums of the life of Egypt or Assyria."

tion. The duty which I have to discharge is sufficiently difficult. I shall tax your patience, at any rate, I fear, (for the trial is rather how little than how much to say), but the story must needs be long, and the occasion seems one of historic dignity.

It was only a month ago that the inhabitants of a little island in the northern corner of the Atlantic Ocean met on their Law Mount and celebrated, with song and saga, their one thousandth anniversary. That hardy race, which counts among its achievements the first discovery of this continent, has witnessed many memorable and strange events. Locked up in snow and ice, protected by the warring elements, it has watched the growth and decay of empires, the rise and fall of nations, the most wonderful changes in every quarter of the globe. But it has seen no spectacle more extraordinary than that which we commemorate to-day, and in all the sterile pages of its thousand years of history it can point to no such achievements as fill up the first century of this younger nation.

The tendency of the American colonies toward union had frequently shown itself before 1774. There was, of course, little sympathy at the outset between the Puritan of New England and the Virginian cavalier, the Roman Catholic of Maryland and the Pennsylvania Quaker. Each had, in times past, suffered at the other's hands, and the smart of their injuries was not soon forgotten. But time, that great healer, came after a while to efface its sharpness, and when the third generation had grown up little bitterness re-

mained. For, after all, there is no sympathy like that which is begotten by common suffering. The trials of these men had been much the same. The spirit of persecution had driven forth all alike. Their ideas of liberty—narrow as they were at first—did not materially differ, and their devotion to them had led all alike across the seas. They spoke the same language, inherited the same traditions, revered the same examples, worshipped the same God. Nor had the obstacles which they had overcome been different. Heat and cold, fire and sword, hunger and thirst—they had all experienced these. The Frenchman on the North and the Indian along the Western frontier had constantly threatened them with a common danger, and when the news of Braddock's defeat came down the slopes of the Alleghany Mountains it sent a thrill through hearts in Georgia and New Hampshire, as well as in Pennsylvania and Maryland. As early as the year 1754 the Indian troubles and the necessity for united action had led to the assembling of a convention or council at Albany, at which seven colonies were represented. The scheme for a perpetual union which the genius of Franklin had then devised was not successful, it is true, but the meeting under such circumstances awakened a strong desire for union among his countrymen; and when, in 1765, the times had changed, and the mother-country, victorious over France, turned her hand against her children, the sense of danger found expression in the convention which the Stamp Act brought together in New York. I pass without comment over the years which inter-

vened between 1765 and 1774. The Stamp Act had been repealed, but a succession of severer measures had brought things from bad to worse. Great Britain was in the zenith of her power. The colonies were thirteen in number, and contained about two millions and a half of inhabitants.* Let us, then, in the course of the hour which we are to spend together here, endeavor to go back in imagination to the summer of 1774. Here in Philadelphia there have been feverish days. The news of the determination of the ministry to shut up the port of Boston, followed as it is soon after by the attempt to do away with the ancient charter of Massachusetts and to remove to Great Britain the trial of offences committed in America, has aroused the patriotic resistance of the whole country. In every town and hamlet, from New Hampshire to the southern boundary of Georgia, bold protests are recorded by the people, and Boston is declared to be suffering in the common cause. The first day of June, when the Port Bill goes into effect, is everywhere kept as a day of fasting and humiliation. Flags are lowered to half-mast, shops shut up and the places of worship crowded with thoughtful men. Nine-tenths of the houses in Philadelphia are closed in mourning, and the famous bells of Christ Church are muffled in distress. Nor are the fellow-countrymen of the Bostonians content with this manifestation of their sympathy. From every part of the colonies come contributions for the suffering poor. Money, provisions and articles of clothing pour in

* Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, vol. vii., page 128.

from every side. There is but one sentiment in the great majority of the people—a determination to support the men of Massachusetts to the end. They were not unconscious of the dangers of such a course. The disparity between the power of Great Britain and their own was far more apparent to them than it can ever be to us. They saw her the first power of the age—fresh from the memorable wars in which she had destroyed the naval and colonial power of France. The air still rang with the cheers with which they had greeted her successive triumphs, each of which they had come to look upon as their own. Her armies had been victorious in every land, her fleets triumphant on the most distant seas, and whatever of spirit, of courage and of endurance they might believe themselves to possess they had inherited from her. "We have not fit men for the times," wrote one of the leading actors in the drama that was about to begin; "we are deficient in genius, in education, in travel, in fortune, in everything. I feel unutterable anxiety."* But there is no thought of yielding in anybody's breast. "God grant us wisdom and fortitude," writes John Adams, in June, and he speaks the universal sentiment of his countrymen. "Should the opposition be suppressed, should this country submit, what infamy and ruin! God forbid! Death in any form is less terrible."† It was out of this consciousness of weakness that the strength of the Revolution grew. Had Massachusetts stood alone, had a feeling of strength seduced the colonies to remain divided, the end would

* *Works of John Adams*, vol. ii., p. 338. † *Idem.*

have been far different. Singly, they would have offered but a slight resistance—together, they were invincible. And the blind policy of the English king and ministry steadily fostered this sentiment of union. The closing of the port of Boston was intended by its authors to punish Massachusetts alone, but the merchant of Charleston or New York saw in the act the attempt to exercise a power which might one day be directed against him, and the Pennsylvanian could have little feeling of security in submitting his valued institutions to the mercy of those who sought, by an act of Parliament, to sweep away the ancient charter of Massachusetts. The cause of one colony became the cause of all. The rights of Massachusetts were the rights of America.

All through the spring and summer there has been concert and consultation. Couriers are riding here and there with messages from the Committees of Correspondence which, thanks to Samuel Adams, have been established in every village. A constant interchange of counsels has soon begotten confidence; with better understanding has come a sense of strength. Each colony seems ready for her share of the responsibility, and no town, however feeble, feels alone. Boston is strengthened in her glorious martyrdom as her sister towns reach forth to clasp her shackled hands, and the cry goes forth, at last, for the assembling of a Continental Congress. "Permit me to suggest a general Congress of deputies from the several Houses of Assembly on the Continent," * John

* Bancroft's *Hist. U. S.*, vol. vi., p. 508.

Hancock says on the 4th of March, "as the most effectual method of establishing a union for the security of our rights and liberties." "A Congress, and then an Assembly of States,"* cries Samuel Adams, in April, 1773. Here is a call for a general Congress in the newspaper which I hold in my hand —a journal published in Philadelphia on the 11th of October, 1773. "A Congress," suggest the Sons of Liberty of New York in the spring of the following year, and in all parts of the country the cry meets with a response. The first official call comes from Virginia, dated May 28, 1774. On the 20th of that month the Whigs of Philadelphia have met, to the number of three hundred, in the long room of the City Tavern on Second Street, and, after consultation, unanimously resolved that the Governor be asked at once to call a meeting of the Assembly of this Province, and a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to write to the men of Boston "that we consider them as suffering in the general cause;" "that we truly feel for their unhappy situation;" "that we recommend to them firmness, prudence and moderation;" and that "we shall continue to evince our firm adherence to the cause of American liberty."†

* Bancroft's *Hist. U. S.*, vol. vi., p. 456.

† *Pennsylvania Packet*, for June 6, 1774. The reply to the Bostonians was written by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania (who did service afterward as one of the Provincial Convention of 1774). An interesting account of this will be found on pages forty-one and forty-two of the valuable *Memoir of the Rev. William Smith, D. D.;* for a copy of which I am indebted to its author, Charles J. Stillé, Esq., LL.D., the present Provost of the University.

The messenger who bears this letter finds the country all alive. The Boston Committee sends southward a calm statement of the situation, and asks for general counsel and support. Rumor follows rumor as the days go by, and presently a courier comes riding down the dusty king's highway from the North, and never draws rein till he reaches the Merchants' Coffee House, where the patriots are assembled in committee. The intelligence he brings is stirring, for men come forward with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. And soon it is on every lip. Behold, great news! Bold Sam Adams has locked the Assembly door on the king's officers at Salem, and the General Court has named Philadelphia and the first of September as the place and time for the assembling of a Congress of Deputies from all the colonies. Twelve hundred miles of coast is soon aflame. Nor is the enthusiasm confined to youth alone. Hopkins and Hawley in New England, and Gadsden in Carolina, are as full of fire as their younger brethren, and far away, in a corner of the British capital, a stout old gentleman in a suit of gray cloth, with spectacles on his nose and a bright twinkle in his eye, is steadily preparing for the struggle which he—wise, far-sighted, great-souled Franklin —has long foreseen and hoped for. One by one the colonies choose delegates. Connecticut first, Massachusetts next, Maryland the third, New Hampshire on the 21st of July, Pennsylvania on the 22d, and so on until all but Georgia have elected representatives. Yet still king and Parliament are deaf and blind, royal governors are writing: "Massachusetts stands

alone; there will be no Congress of the other colonies." Boston lies still, the shipping motionless in her harbor, the merchandise rotting on her wharves, and elsewhere, as of old, the dull routine of provincial life goes jogging on. The creaking stages lumber to and fro. Ships sail slowly up to town, or swing out into the stream waiting for a wind to take them out to sea. Men rise and go to work, eat, lie down and sleep. The sun looks down on hot, deserted streets, and so the long days of summer pass until September comes. With the first days of the new month there is excitement among the Philadelphia Whigs. All through the week the delegates to Congress have been arriving. Yesterday, Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch, Esquires, landed at the wharf, having come by sea from Charleston, South Carolina; to-day, Colonel Nathaniel Folsom and Major John Sullivan, the delegates from New Hampshire, ride into town.* The friends of liberty are busy. The great coach-and-four† of John Dickinson rolls rapidly through the streets as he hastens to greet the Virginian gentlemen who have just arrived, and in the northern suburbs a company of horsemen has galloped out the old King's Road to welcome the delegates from Massachusetts, who have arrived at Frankford, with Sam Adams at their head.‡

* *Pennsylvania Packet*, for Aug. 29, 1774.

† "Mr. Dickinson, the farmer of Pennsylvania, came in his coach, with four beautiful horses, to Mr. Ward's lodgings to see us."—*J. Adams' Works*, vol. ii., p. 360.

‡ *Idem*, p. 357, "After dinner we stopped at Frankford, about five miles out of town. A number of carriages and gentlemen came out of Philadelphia to meet us. . . . We were introduced to all these gentlemen, and cordially wel-

With Saturday night they are all here, save those from North Carolina, who were not chosen till the 25th, but are on their way.

Sunday comes—the last Sabbath of the old provincial days. The bells of Christ Church chime sweetly in the morning air, and her aisles are crowded beyond their wont; but the solemn service glides along, as in other days, with its prayer for king and queen, so soon to be read for the last time within those walls; and the thought, perhaps, never breaks the stillness of the Quakers' meeting-house that a thing has come to pass that will make their quiet town immortal. Then the long afternoon fades away and the sun sinks down yonder over Valley Forge.

The fifth day of September dawns at last. At ten in the morning the delegates assemble at the Merchants' Coffee House.* From that point they march on foot along the street until they reach the threshold of this hall. And what a memorable procession! The young men cluster around them as they pass, for these are their chosen leaders in the struggle that has come. The women peep at them, wonderingly, from the

comed to Philadelphia. We then rode into the town, and, dirty, dusty and fatigued as we were, we could not resist the importunity to go to the tavern, the most genteel one in America." The important consequences of this meeting at Frankford are set forth in a letter of Adams to T. Pickering in 1822, printed in a note on page 512 of the same volume. *Vide*, also, vol. i., p. 151.

* Then called the City Tavern. It stood on the west side of Second street, above Walnut, at the corner of Gold street (or Bank alley), and had been recently opened by Daniel Smith. It was already the rendezvous of the Whigs, as the London Coffee House (still standing), at Front and Market, had long been of the Tory party.— *Vide* WESTCOTT'S *Hist. of Phila.*, Philadelphia Library copy, vol. ii., p. 364.

bowed windows of their low-roofed houses, little dreaming, perhaps, that these are the fathers of a republic for the sake of which their hearts are soon to be wrung and their homes made desolate. Here a royalist—"Tory" he is soon to be called—turns out for them to pass, scarcely attempting to hide the sneer that trembles on his lips, or some stern-browed Friend, a man of peace, his broad-brimmed hat set firmly on his head, goes by, with measured footsteps, on the other side. Yonder urchin, playing by the roadside, turns his head suddenly to stare at this stately company. Does he dream of the wonders he shall live to see? Men whose names his children shall revere through all descending generations have brushed by him while he played, and yet he knows them not.

And so along the street, and down the narrow court, and up the broad steps the Congress takes its way. The place of meeting has been well chosen. Some of the Pennsylvanians would have preferred the State-House, but that is the seat of Government, and the Assembly, which has adjourned, has made no provision for the meeting of Congress there. Here, too, have been held the town-meetings at which the people have protested against the acts of Parliament, and the Carpenters' Company, which owns the hall, is made up of the friends of liberty. It has offered its hall to the delegates, and the place seems fit. It is "a spacious hall," says one of them,* and above there is "a chamber, with an excellent library," "a convenient

* John Adams, from whose *Journal* or *Correspondence* I have taken the personal descriptions in nearly every instance.

chamber opposite to this, and a long entry where gentlemen may walk." The question is put whether the gentlemen are satisfied, and passed in the affirmative; the members are soon seated and the doors are shut. The silence is first broken by Mr. Lynch of South Carolina. "There is a gentleman present," he says, "who has presided with great dignity over a very respectable society, and greatly to the advantage of America;" and he "moves that the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Esquire, one of the delegates from Virginia, be appointed chairman." He doubts not it will be unanimous. It is so, and yonder,* "large well-looking man," carefully dressed, with well-powdered wig and scarlet coat, rises and takes the chair. The commissions of the delegates are then produced and read, after which Mr. Lynch nominates as secretary Mr. Charles Thomson, "a gentleman," he says, "of family, fortune and character." And thereupon, with that singular wisdom which our early statesmen showed in their selection of men for all posts of responsibility, the Congress calls into his country's service that admirable man, "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia and the life of the cause of liberty."† While the pre-

* During the delivery of this address an original portrait of Mr. Randolph hung above the chair in which he sat during the sessions of Congress.

† The Hon. Eli K. Price has kindly sent me the following interesting account of the manner in which this was made known to Mr. Thomson. The allusion in the address "reminded me," writes a lady of Mr. Price's family, Miss Rebecca Embree, "of the great simplicity of that appointment, as I have heard it related by Deborah Logan, wife of Dr. George Logan of Stenton, viz.: 'Charles Thomson had accompanied his wife on a bridal visit to Deborah Logan's mother, Mary Parker Norris, who resided on Chestnut street above Fourth, where the Custom-House now stands. Whilst there a messenger arrived inquiring for Mr.

liminaries are being despatched, let us take a look at this company, for it is the most extraordinary assemblage America has ever seen. There are fifty delegates present, the representatives of eleven colonies. Georgia has had no election, the North Carolinians have not yet arrived, and John Dickinson, that "shadow, slender as a reed, and pale as ashes," that Pennsylvania farmer who has sown the seeds of empire, is not a member yet.* Directly in front, in a seat of prominence, sits Richard Henry Lee. His brilliant eye and Roman profile would make him a marked man in any company. One hand has been injured, and is wrapped, as you see, in a covering of black silk, but when he speaks his movements are so graceful and his voice so sweet that you forget the defect of gesture, for he is an orator—the greatest in America, perhaps, save only one. That tall man with the swarthy face and black, unpowdered hair, is

Thomson, and informed him that he was wanted at Carpenters' Hall. Being introduced to the company there assembled, he was requested to act as their secretary, which he accordingly did.'"

* Justice is not done now-a-days to the patriotic labors of John Dickinson. The effect of his *Farmer's Letters* in preparing the minds of his countrymen for resistance to Great Britain can hardly be exaggerated, and to him they owed the phrase "No taxation without representation." When the Congress of 1774 assembled no man in the colonies was more prominent than the Farmer, and his influence upon its deliberations was very great. On page 13 of the valuable *Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill, etc. etc.*, by Charles V. Hagner, Esq., will be found an interesting account, taken partly from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of May 12, 1768, of the presentation of a laudatory address to Mr. Dickinson by the Society of Fort St. Davids. Other similar addresses were sent to him from various parts of the colonies—one especially worthy of note being signed by Dr. Benjamin Church, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Dr. Joseph Warren, and John Rowe, and enclosing resolutions adopted at a town-meeting held in Boston.

William Livingston of New Jersey—"no public speaker, but sensible and learned." Beside him, with his slender form bent forward and his face lit with enthusiasm, sits his son-in-law, John Jay, soon to be famous. He is the youngest of the delegates, and yonder sits the oldest of them all. His form is bent, his thin locks fringing a forehead bowed with age and honorable service, and his hands shake tremulously as he folds them in his lap. It is Stephen Hopkins, once Chief-Justice of Rhode Island. Close by him is his colleague, Samuel Ward, and Sherman of Connecticut—that strong man whose name is to be made honorable by more than one generation. Johnson of Maryland is here, "that clear, cool head," and Paca, his colleague, "a wise deliberator." Bland of Virginia is that learned-looking, "bookish man" beside "zealous, hot-headed" Edward Rutledge. The Pennsylvanians are grouped together at one side—Morton, Humphreys, Mifflin, Rhoads, Biddle, Ross, and Galloway, the Speaker of the Assembly. Bending forward to whisper in the latter's ear is Duane of New York—that sly-looking man, a little "squint-eyed" (John Adams has already written of him), "very sensible and very artful." That large-featured man, with the broad, open countenance, is William Hooper; that other, with the Roman nose, McKean of Delaware. Rodney, the latter's colleague, sits beside him, "the oddest-looking man in the world—tall, thin, pale, his face no bigger than a large apple, yet beaming with sense, and wit, and humor." Yonder is Christopher Gadsden, who has been preaching independence to

South Carolina these ten years past. He it is who, roused by the report that the regulars have commenced to bombard Boston, proposes to march northward and defeat Gage at once, before his reinforcements can arrive; and when some one timidly says that in the event of war the British will destroy the sea-port towns, turns on the speaker, with this grand reply: "Our towns are built of brick and wood; if they are burned down we can rebuild them; but liberty once lost is gone for ever." In all this famous company perhaps the men most noticed are the Massachusetts members. That colony has thus far taken the lead in the struggle with the mother-country. A British army is encamped upon her soil; the gates of her chief town are shut; against her people the full force of the resentment of king and Parliament is spent. Her sufferings called this Congress into being, and now lend sad prominence to her ambassadors. And of them surely Samuel Adams is the chief. What must be his emotions as he sits here to-day—he who "eats little, drinks little, sleeps little, and thinks much"*—that strong man whose undaunted spirit has led his countrymen up to the possibilities of this day? It is his plan of correspondence, adopted, after a hard struggle, in November, 1772, that first made feasible a union in the common defence. He called for union as early as April, 1773. For that he had labored without ceasing and without end, now arousing the drooping spirits of less sanguine men,

* *Historical and Political Reflections on the Rise and Progress of the American Rebellion*, by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, London, 1780.

now repressing the enthusiasm of rash hearts, which threatened to bring on a crisis before the time was ripe, and all the while thundering against tyranny through the columns of the Boston *Gazette.* As he was ten years ago he is to-day, the master-spirit of the time—as cool, as watchful, as steadfast, now that the hour of his triumph is at hand, as when, in darker days, he took up the burden James Otis could no longer bear. Beside him sits his younger kinsman, John Adams, a man after his own heart—bold, fertile, resolute, an eloquent speaker and a leader of men. But whose is yonder tall and manly form? It is that of a man of forty years of age, in the prime of vigorous manhood. He has not spoken, for he is no orator, but there is a look of command in his broad face and firm-set mouth that marks him among men, and seems to justify the deference with which his colleagues turn to speak with him. He has taken a back seat, as becomes one of his great modesty—for he is great even in that—but he is still the foremost man in all this company. This is he who has just made in the Virginia Convention that speech which Lynch of Carolina says is the most eloquent speech that ever was made: "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them at their head for the relief of Boston." These were his words—and his name is Washington. Such was the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia.

Its members were met by a serious difficulty at the very outset. The question at once arose, How should their votes be cast—by colonies, by interest, or by the

poll? Some were for a vote by colonies; but the larger ones at once raised the important objection that it would be unjust to allow to a little colony the same weight as a large one. "A small colony," was the reply of Major Sullivan of New Hampshire, "has its all at stake, as well as a large one." Virginia, responded the delegates from the Old Dominion, will never consent to waive her full representation; and one of them went so far as to intimate that if she were denied an influence in proportion to her size and numbers, she would never again be represented in such an assembly. On the other hand, it was confessed to be impossible to determine the relative weight which should be assigned to each colony. There were no tables of population, of products, or of trade, nor had there been a common system in the choice of delegates. Each province had sent as many as it liked—Massachusetts four, South Carolina five, Virginia seven, Pennsylvania eight. In one case they had been chosen by a convention of the people, in another by a general election, in most by the Assembly of the province. There was no rule by which the members could be guided. Nor was this the only point of difference among the delegates. On no one thing did they seem at first sight to agree. Some were for resting their rights on a historical basis—others upon the law of nature. These acknowledged the power of Great Britain to regulate trade—those denied her right to legislate for America at all. One would have omitted the Quebec bill from the list of grievances—another held it to be of them all the very worst. Some were for paying

an indemnity for the destruction of the tea—others cried out that this were to yield the point at once. One was defiant, a second conciliatory; Gadsden desired independence; Washington believed that it was wished for by no thinking man.

It was with a full sense of the diversity of these views, of the importance of a speedy decision, and of the danger of dissension, that the Congress reassembled the next morning.

When the doors had been closed and the preliminaries gone through with, it is related that an oppressive silence prevailed for a long time before any man spoke. No one seemed willing to take the lead. It was a season of great doubt and greater danger. Now, for the first time perhaps, when the excitement of the assembling had passed away, and reflection had come to calm men's minds, the members realized completely the importance of their acts. Their countrymen watched and waited everywhere. In the most distant hamlet beyond the mountains, in the lonely cabin by the sea, eyes were turned to this place with anxious longing, and yonder, in the North, the brave town lay patient in her chains, resting her hopes for deliverance upon them. And not Boston only, nor Massachusetts, depended upon them. The fate of humanity for generations was to be affected by their acts. Perhaps in the stillness of this morning hour there came to some of them a vision of the time to come. Perhaps to him on whose great heart was destined so long to lie the weight of all America it was permitted to look beyond the present hour, like

that great leader of an earlier race when he stood silent upon a peak in Moab and overlooked the Promised Land. Like him, he was to be the chosen of his people. Like him, soldier, lawgiver, statesman. Like him, he was destined to lead his brethren through the wilderness; and, happier than he, was to behold the fulfilment of his labor. Perhaps, as he sat here in the solemn stillness that fell upon this company, he may have seen, in imagination, the wonders of the century that is complete to-day. If he had spoken, might he not have said: I see a winter of trouble and distress, and then the smoke of cannon in the North. I see long years of suffering to be borne, our cities sacked, our fields laid waste, our hearths made desolate; men trudging heavily through blood-stained snow, and wailing women refusing to be comforted. I see a time of danger and defeat, and then a day of victory. I see this people, virtuous and free, founding a government on the rights of man. I see that government grown strong, that people prosperous, pushing its way across a continent. I see these villages become wealthy cities, these colonies great States, the Union we are about to found a power among the nations, and I know that future generations shall rise up and call us blessed.

Such might have been his thoughts as these founders of an empire sat for a while silent, face to face. It was the stillness of the last hour of night before the morning breaks; it was the quiet which precedes the storm. Suddenly, in some part of this hall a man rose up. His form was tall and angular, and his short wig

and coat of black gave him the appearance of a clergyman. His complexion was swarthy, his nose long and straight, his mouth large, but with a firm expression on the thin lips, and his forehead exceptionally high. The most remarkable feature of his face was a pair of deep-set eyes, of piercing brilliancy, changing so constantly with the emotions which they expressed that none could tell the color of them. He began to speak in a hesitating manner, faltering through the opening sentences, as if fully convinced of the inability, which he expressed, to do justice to his theme. But presently, as he reviewed the wrongs of the colonies through the past ten years, his cheek glowed and his eye flashed fire and his voice rang out rich and full, like a trumpet, through this hall. He seemed not to speak like mortal man, thought one who heard him ten years before in the Virginia House of Burgesses; and a recent essayist in a leading English Review has remarked, that, judging by effects, he was one of the greatest orators that ever lived.* There was no report made of his speech that day, but from the notes which John Adams kept of the debate we may learn what line of argument he took. He spoke of the attacks made upon America by the king and ministry of Great Britain, counselled a union in the general defence, and predicted that future generations would quote the proceedings of this Congress with applause. A step in advance of his time, as he had ever been, he went far beyond the spirit of the other delegates, who, with the exception of the

* *Essays*, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q. C., vol. iii.

Adamses and Gadsden, did not counsel or desire independence. "An entire new government must be founded," was his cry; "this is the first in a never-ending succession of Congresses," his prophecy. And gathering up, as it was the gift of his genius to do, the thought that was foremost in every mind about him, he spoke it in a single phrase: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; I am not a Virginian, but an American."

My countrymen, we cannot exaggerate the debt we owe this man. The strength of his intellect, the fervor of his eloquence, the earnestness of his patriotism and the courage of his heart placed him in the front rank of those early patriots, and he stands among them the model of a more than Roman virtue. His eloquence was one of the chief forces of the American Revolution—as necessary to that great cause as the intelligence of Franklin, the will of Samuel Adams, the pen of Thomas Jefferson, or the sword of Washington. In such times of a nation's trial there is always one voice which speaks for all. It echoes the spirit of the age—proud or defiant, glad or mournful, now raised in triumph, now lifted up in lamentation. Greece stood on the Bema with Demosthenes; indignant Rome thundered against Catiline with the tongue of Cicero. The proud eloquence of Chatham rang out the triumphs of the English name, and France stood still to hear her Mirabeau. Ireland herself pleaded for liberty when Henry Grattan spoke, and the voice of Patrick Henry was the voice of America, struggling to be free!

Rest in peace, pure and patriotic heart! Thy work is finished and thy fame secure. Dead for three-quarters of a century, thou art still speaking to the sons of men. Through all descending time thy countrymen shall repeat thy glowing words, and, as the pages of their greatest bard kept strong the virtue of the Grecian youth, so from the grave shalt thou, who "spoke as Homer wrote,"* inspire in the hearts of men to be that love of liberty which filled thine own!

Great as were at first the differences of interest and opinion among the members of the Congress of 1774, there were none which their patriotic spirits could not reconcile. It was the salvation of the Americans that they had chosen for their counsellors men who believed, with Thomas Jefferson, that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest,"† and who were enthusiastic lovers of their country. No matter how strong had been their individual opinions, or how dear the separate interests involved, there seemed to these men no sacrifice too great to make for the common cause. As the debates progressed different views were reconciled and pet theories sacrificed to the general judgment. Day after day they became more united and confidence increased. "This," wrote John Adams on the 17th of September, "was one of the happiest days of my life. In Congress we had noble sentiments and manly eloquence. This day convinced me that America will support the Massachusetts or perish with her."‡ After a full and free

* *Memoir of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. i., p. 3.
† *Idem*, p. 115.
‡ *Journal of John Adams*, vol. ii., p. 380.

discussion, in which the subject was considered in all its aspects, it was decided that each colony was entitled to a single vote. By this means the integrity of the provinces was preserved, and out of it grew the theory, so familiar to us, of the sovereignty of the State. It was next agreed upon to rest the rights of the colonies on a historical basis. By this wise determination the appearance of a revolution was avoided, while the fact remained the same. Nor was there a sudden break in the long chain of the nation's history; the change was gradual, not abrupt. The common law of England, under the benign influence of which the young colonies had grown up, remained unchanged, and when, in less than two years, the Declaration of Independence created a new government, the commonwealth quietly took the place of king. The revolution was then complete; the struggle which followed was merely to secure it; and the American grew strong with the belief that it was his part to defend, not to attack—to preserve, not to destroy; and that he was fighting over again on his own soil the battle for civil liberty which his forefathers had won in England more than a century before. We cannot too highly prize the wisdom which thus shaped the struggle. Having decided these points, the Congress agreed upon a declaration of rights. First, then, they named as natural rights the enjoyment of life, liberty and fortune. They next claimed, as British subjects, to be bound by no law to which they had not consented by their chosen representatives (excepting such as might be mutually agreed upon as necessary for the regula-

tion of trade). They denied to Parliament all power of taxation, and vested the right of legislation in their own Assemblies. The common law of England they declared to be their birthright, including the rights of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, of public meetings and petition. They protested against the maintenance in the colonies of standing armies without their full consent, and against all legislation by councils dependent on the Crown. Having thus proclaimed their rights, they calmly enumerated the various acts which had been passed in derogation of them. These were eleven in number, passed in as many years—the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, those which provided for the quartering of the troops, for the supersedure of the New York Legislature, for the trial in Great Britain of offences committed in America, for the regulation of the government of Massachusetts, for the shutting of the port of Boston, and the last straw, known as the Quebec Bill.

Their next care was to suggest the remedy. On the 18th of October they adopted the articles of American Association, the signing of which (on the 20th) should be regarded as the commencement of the American Union. By its provisions, to which they individually and as a body solemnly agreed, they pledged the colonies to an entire commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, and such North American provinces as did not join the Association, until the acts of which America complained were all repealed. In strong language they denounced the slave-trade, and agreed to hold

non-intercourse with all who engaged therein. They urged upon their fellow-countrymen the duties of economy, frugality and the development of their own resources; directed the appointment of committees in every town and village to detect and punish all violators of the Association, and inform each other from time to time of the condition of affairs; and bound themselves, finally, to carry out the provisions of the Association by the sacred ties of "virtue, honor and love of country."

Having thus declared their rights, and their fixed determination to defend them, they sought to conciliate their English brethren. In one of the most remarkable state papers ever written they called upon the people of Great Britain in a firm but affectionate tone to consider the cause for which America was contending as one in which the inhabitants of the whole empire were concerned, adroitly reminding them that the power which threatened the liberties of its American might more easily destroy those of its English subjects. They rehearsed the history of their wrongs, and "demanded nothing but to be restored to the condition in which they were in 1763." Appealing at last to the justice of the British nation for a Parliament which should overthrow the "power of a wicked and corrupt ministry," they used these bold and noble words: "Permit us to be as free as yourselves, and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness; we shall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire; we shall consider your ene-

mies as our enemies, your interests as our own. But if you are determined that your ministers shall sport wantonly with the rights of mankind—if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the constitution, nor the suggestions of humanity can restrain your hands from shedding blood in such an impious cause—we must then tell you that we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world."

In an address to the people of Quebec they described the despotic tendency of the late change in their government effected by the Quebec Bill, which threatened to deprive them of the blessings to which they were entitled on becoming English subjects, naming particularly the rights of representation, of trial by jury, of liberty of person and *habeas corpus*, of the tenure of land by easy rents instead of oppressive services, and especially that right so essential "to the advancement of truth, science, art and morality," "to the diffusion of liberal sentiments" and "the promotion of union"—"the freedom of the press." "These are the rights," said they, "without which a people cannot be free and happy," and "which we are, with one mind, resolved never to resign but with our lives." In conclusion, they urged the Canadians to unite with their fellow-colonists below the St. Lawrence in the measures recommended for the common good. They also prepared letters to the people of St. John's, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and East and West Florida, who were not represented in this Congress, asking for their co-operation and support.

Nor was anything omitted by these men which could soften the hearts of their oppressors. Declining to petition Parliament, they had addressed themselves to the people, recognizing in them for the first time the sovereign power. They now decided to petition the king. In words both humble and respectful, they renewed their allegiance to his crown, detailed the injuries inflicted on them by his ministers, and besought his interference in their behalf. "We ask," they said, "but for peace, liberty and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favor. Your royal authority over us and our connection with Great Britain we shall always carefully and zealously endeavor to support and maintain." Solemnly professing that their "counsels were influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destruction," they earnestly besought their "Most Gracious Sovereign" "in the name of his faithful people in America," "for the honor of Almighty God," "for his own glory," "the interest of his family," and the good and welfare of his kingdom, to suffer not the most sacred "ties to be further violated" in the vain hope "of effects" which, even if secured, could "never compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained."

There remained now for the Congress but one thing to do—to render to its countrymen an account of its stewardship. In a long letter to their constituents the delegates gave a summary of their proceedings, of the difficulties they had encountered, the opinions they had formed, the policy they had agreed

to recommend, and, with a mournful prophecy of the trials that were at hand, urged their fellow-countrymen "to be in all respects prepared for every contingency." Such were, in brief, the memorable state papers issued by the First Continental Congress. And, terrible as were the dangers which seemed to threaten them from without, its members were to be subjected to a trial from within. On the 28th of September, Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania submitted to the Congress his famous plan.* A man of talent and address, at one time high in the opinion and confidence of Franklin, he stood at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, he had wielded great influence in the policy of the province. Cold, cautious and at heart a thorough royalist, he determined, if possible, to nip the patriotic movement in the bud. Seconded by Duane of New York, he moved that the Congress should recommend the establishment of a British and American government, to consist of a President-General, appointed by the king, and a Grand Council, to be chosen by the several Legislatures; that the Council should have coordinate powers with the British House of Commons, either body to originate a law, but the consent of both to be necessary to its passage; the members of the Council to be chosen for three years, the President-General to hold office at the pleasure of the king. Here, then, was an ingenious trap in the very path of the infant nation. Some men, and good ones, too,

* *Vide* TUCKER'S *Hist.*, vol. i., p. 111. SABINE'S *American Loyalists*, vol. i., p. 309. JOHN ADAMS' *Works*, vol. ii., p. 389.

fell into it. The project was earnestly supported by Duane. The younger Rutledge thought it "almost perfect," and it met with the warm approbation of the conservative Jay. But wiser men prevailed. The Virginian and Massachusetts members opposed it earnestly. Samuel Adams saw in it the doom of all hope for liberty, and Henry condemned in every aspect the proposal to substitute for "a corrupt House of Commons" a "corruptible" legislature, and entrust the power of taxation to a body not elected directly by the people. His views were those of the majority, and the dangerous proposition met with a prompt defeat. The Suffolk county resolutions, adopted on the 9th of September at Milton, Massachusetts, had reached Philadelphia and the Congress on the 17th, and awakened in every breast the warmest admiration and sympathy. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing these feelings in earnest language, recommending to their brethren of Suffolk county "a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct," and urging upon the people of the other colonies the duty of contributing freely to the necessities of the Bostonians. There now came a still more touching appeal from Massachusetts. "The governor," it said, "was suffering the soldiery to treat both town and country as declared enemies;" the course of trade was stopped; the administration of law obstructed; a state of anarchy prevailed. Filled with the spirit which in olden times had led the Athenians to leave their city to the foe and make their ships their country, this gallant people promised to obey

should the Congress advise them to "quit their town;" but if it is judged, they added, that "by maintaining their ground they can better serve the public cause, they will not shrink from hardship and danger."* Such an appeal as this could not have waited long for a worthy answer from the men of the First American Congress. The letter was received upon October 6th. Two days later the official journal contains these words: "Upon motion it was resolved that this Congress approve the opposition of the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution, all America ought to support them in their opposition." "This," says the historian, "is the measure which hardened George the Third to listen to no terms."† In vain conciliation and kind words; in vain all assurances of affection and of loyalty. The men of Massachusetts are traitors to their king, and the Congress of all the colonies upholds them in rebellion. "Henceforth," says Bancroft, "conciliation became impossible."

Having thus asserted their rights to the enjoyment of life, liberty and fortune; their resistance to taxation without representation; their purpose to defend their ancient charters from assault; having denounced

* The spirit of this people is reflected in a letter from Boston printed in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for Oct. 10, 1774, describing a conversation which the writer had with a fisherman. "I said: 'Don't you think it time to submit, pay for the tea, and get the harbor opened?' 'Submit? No. It can never be time to become slaves. I have yet some pork and meal, and when they are gone I will eat clams; and after we have dug up all the clam-banks, if the Congress will not let us fight, I will retreat to the woods: I am always sure of acorns!'"

† BANCROFT'S *Hist.*, vol. vii., p. 145.

the slave trade in language which startled the world, and recognized, for the first time in history, the People as the source of Authority; having laid the firm foundations of a Union based upon Freedom and Equality, —the First Congress passed out of existence on the 26th of October, after a session of two and fifty days. Half a hundred men, born in a new country, bred amid trials and privations, chosen from every rank of life, untried in diplomacy, unskilled in letters, untrained in statecraft, called suddenly together in a troubled time to advise a hitherto divided people, they had shown a tact, a judgment, a self-command and a sincere love of country hardly to be found in the proudest annals of antiquity. And their countrymen were worthy of them. If the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties had been extraordinary, the spirit with which their counsels were received was still more remarkable. In every part of the country the recommendations of the Congress were obeyed as binding law. No despotic power in any period of history exercised over the minds and hearts of men a more complete control. The Articles of Association were signed by tens of thousands, the spirit of Union grew strong in every breast, and the Americans steadily prepared to meet the worst. The stirring influence of this example penetrated to the most distant lands. "The Congress," wrote Dr. Franklin from London in the following winter, "is in high favor here among the friends of liberty."* "For a long time," cried the elo-

* *Letter to Charles Thomson*, 5th Feb., 1775; WATSON'S *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. i., p. 421.

quent Charles Botta, "no spectacle has been offered to the attention of mankind of so powerful an interest as this of the present American Congress."* "It is impossible," says the Scotch writer, Grahame, "to read of its transactions without the highest admiration."† "There never was a body of delegates more faithful to the interests of their constituents," was the opinion of David Ramsay, the historian.‡ "From the moment of their first debates," De Tocqueville says, "Europe was moved."§ The judgment of John Adams declared them to be, "in point of abilities, virtues and fortunes, the greatest men upon the continent."‖ Charles Thomson, in the evening of his well-spent life, pronounced them the purest and ablest patriots he had ever known;¶ and, in the very face of king and Parliament, the illustrious Chatham spoke of them the well-known words: "I must avow and declare that in all my reading of history—and it has been my favorite study; I have read Thucydides and admired the master states of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress assembled in Philadelphia."** Long years have passed, and there have been many changes

* OTIS'S *Botta*, vol. i., p. 128.

† *Hist. of the U. S.*, by JAMES GRAHAME, LL.D., vol. ii., p. 496.

‡ *Hist. of the American Revolution*, by DAVID RAMSAY, M. D., vol. i., p. 174.

§ *La Démocratie en Amérique*, by ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, vol. iii., p. 182.

‖ *John Adams' Letters to his Wife*, vol. i., p. 21.

¶ *Field-Book of the Revolution*, by B. J. LOSSING, vol. ii., p. 60—note.

** *Speech in Favor of the Removal of Troops from Boston*, Jan. 20, 1775.

in the governments of men. The century which has elapsed has been crowded with great events, but the calm judgment of posterity has confirmed that opinion, and mankind has not ceased to admire the spectacle which was once enacted here. "But that you may be more earnest in the defence of your country," cried the great Roman orator, speaking in a vision with the tongue of Scipio, "know from me that a certain place in heaven is assigned to all who have preserved, or assisted, or improved their country, where they are to enjoy an endless duration of happiness. For there is nothing which takes place on earth more acceptable to the Supreme Deity, who governs all this world, than those councils and assemblies of men, bound together by law, which are termed states; the founders and preservers of these come from heaven, and thither do they return."* The founders and preservers of this Union have vanished from the earth, those true lovers of their country have long since been consigned into her keeping, but their memory clings around this place, and hath hallowed it for evermore. Here shall men come as to a sanctuary. Here shall they gather with each returning anniversary, and as the story of these lives falls from the lips of him who shall then stand where I stand to-day, their souls shall be stirred within them and their hearts be lifted up, and none shall despair of the Republic while she can find among her children the courage, the wisdom, the eloquence, the self-sacrifice, the lofty patriotism

* CICERO, *De Re Publica*, lib. vi.: *Somnium Scipionis*, § iii.

and the spotless honor of those who assembled in this hall an hundred years ago.

The conditions of life are always changing, and the experience of the fathers is rarely the experience of the sons. The temptations which are trying us are not the temptations which beset their footsteps, nor the dangers which threaten our pathway the dangers which surrounded them. These men were few in number, we are many. They were poor, but we are rich. They were weak, but we are strong. What is it, countrymen, that we need to-day? Wealth? Behold it in your hands. Power? God hath given it you. Liberty? It is your birthright. Peace? It dwells amongst you. You have a government founded in the heart of men, built by the people for the common good. You have a land flowing with milk and honey; your homes are happy, your workshops busy, your barns are full. The school, the railway, the telegraph, the printing-press have welded you together into one. Descend those mines that honeycomb the hills. Behold that commerce whitening every sea! Stand by your gates and see that multitude pour through them from the corners of the earth, grafting the qualities of older stocks upon one stem, mingling the blood of many races in a common stream, and swelling the rich volume of our English speech with varied music from an hundred tongues. You have a long and glorious history, a past glittering with heroic deeds, an ancestry full of lofty and imperishable examples. You have passed through danger, endured privation, been acquainted with sorrow, been tried by

suffering. You have journeyed in safety through the wilderness and crossed in triumph the Red Sea of civil strife, and the foot of Him who led you hath not faltered nor the light of His countenance been turned away! It is a question for us now, not of the founding of a new government, but of the preservation of one already old; not of the formation of an independent power, but of the purification of a nation's life; not of the conquest of a foreign foe, but of the subjection of ourselves. The capacity of man to rule himself is to be proven in the days to come—not by the greatness of his wealth, not by his valor in the field, not by the extent of his dominion, not by the splendor of his genius. The dangers of to-day come from within. The worship of self, the love of power, the lust for gold, the weakening of faith, the decay of public virtue, the lack of private worth,—these are the perils which threaten our future; these are the enemies we have to fear; these are the traitors which infest the camp; and the danger was far less when Catiline knocked with his army at the gates of Rome than when he sat smiling in the Senate-House. We see them daily face to face—in the walk of virtue, in the road to wealth, in the path to honor, on the way to happiness. There is no peace between them and our safety. Nor can we avoid them and turn back. It is not enough to rest upon the past. No man or nation can stand still. We must mount upward or go down. We must grow worse or better. It is the Eternal Law—we cannot change it. Nor are we only concerned in what we do. This government which our

ancestors have built has been "a refuge for the oppressed of every race and clime," where they have gathered for a century. The fugitive of earlier times knew no such shelter among the homes of men. Cold, naked, bleeding, there was no safety for him save at the altars of imagined gods. I have seen one of the most famous of those ancient sanctuaries. On a bright day in spring-time I looked out over acres of ruins. Beside me the blue sea plashed upon a beach strewn with broken marble. That sacred floor, polished with the penitential knees of centuries, was half hidden with heaps of rubbish and giant weeds. The fox had his den among the stones and the fowl of the air her nest upon the capitals. No sound disturbed them in their solitude, save sometimes the tread of an adventurous stranger, or the stealthy footfall of the wild beasts and wilder men that crept down out of the surrounding hills under cover of the night. The god had vanished, his seat was desolate, the oracle was dumb. Far different was the temple which our fathers builded, and "builded better than they knew." The blood of martyrs was spilled on its foundations, and a suffering people raised its walls with prayer. Temple and fortress, it still stands, secure, and the smile of Providence gilds plinth, architrave and column. Greed is alone the Tarpeia that can betray it, and vice the only Samson that can pull it down. It is the Home of Liberty, as boundless as a continent, "as broad and general as the casing air;" a "temple not made with hands;" a sanctuary that shall not fall, but stand on for ever, founded in eternal truth!

My countrymen, the moments are quickly passing, and we stand like some traveller upon a lofty crag that separates two boundless seas. The century that is closing is complete. "The past," said your great statesman, "is secure." It is finished, and beyond our reach. The hand of detraction cannot dim its glories nor the tears of repentance wipe away its stains. Its good and evil, its joy and sorrow, its truth and falsehood, its honor and its shame, we cannot touch. Sigh for them, blush for them, weep for them, if we will; we cannot change them now. We might have done so once, but we cannot now. The old century is dying, and they are to be buried with him; his history is finished, and they will stand upon its roll for ever.

The century that is opening is all our own. The years that lie before us are a virgin page. We can inscribe them as we will. The future of our country rests upon us—the happiness of posterity depends on us. The fate of humanity may be in our hands. That pleading voice, choked with the sobs of ages, which has so often spoken to deaf ears, is lifted up to us. It asks us to be brave, benevolent, consistent, true to the teachings of our history—proving "divine descent by worth divine." It asks us to be virtuous, building up public virtue upon private worth; seeking that righteousness which exalteth nations. It asks us to be patriotic—loving our country before all other things; her happiness our happiness, her honor ours, her fame our own. It asks us in the name of Justice, in the name of Charity, in the name of Freedom, in the name of God!

My countrymen, this anniversary has gone by for ever, and my task is done. While I have spoken the hour has passed from us; the hand has moved upon the dial, and the Old Century is dead. The American Union hath endured an hundred years. Here, on this threshold of the future, the voice of Humanity shall not plead to us in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come; danger for our courage; temptation for our virtue; doubt for our faith; suffering for our fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet, and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten to-day, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before to-morrow's sun; but America shall not perish, but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons!

Letters of regret for non-attendance were read.

From the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 5, 1874.

John M. Ogden, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, Committee of the Carpenters' Company: Your invitation to me to attend the hundredth anniversary meeting of the Continental Congress in their hall on this day has, from accumulation of papers and letters during my recent visit East, escaped my attention until this moment.

Please excuse apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend your exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion should naturally inspire. U. S. GRANT.

From the Secretary of State.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, writes:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that official engagements compel me to decline the invitation with which you have honored me to attend the celebration of the 5th of next month, by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, of the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress. But, although I may not be personally present, you will have my sympathies and my good wishes for the success of your patriotic celebration. Very truly yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

From the Secretary of War.

Hon. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, writes:

GENTLEMEN: I greatly regret that I am unable to comply with your very kind invitation for Saturday, September 5th.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

Governor Hartranft writes:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, Aug. 31, 1874.

Messrs. John M. Ogden, Walter Allison, Richard K. Betts, Committee, etc.—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation, on behalf of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, to preside at the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress in this Hall on Saturday, the 5th day of September, and beg leave to return my thanks for the courtesy.

I sincerely regret that an official engagement, made imperative by my relations to the military service of the State, will prevent my participation in this celebration of the Carpenters' Company—an occasion that promises to be full of interest, and that will recall the many and thrilling associations connected with the old Hall, within whose venerable walls were held the deliberations that prepared the way for the institutions and liberty we to-day enjoy.

Surrounded with stately structures of brick, stone and marble, in the midst of busy marts, noisy with the hum of trade, within sight of wharves crowded with shipping stands the quaint old Hall of the Carpenters' Company, simple and unpretentious in its architecture, but grand in the memories that cluster about it, and eloquent of the change wrought in the prosperity and wealth of the great city that now stretches its ample and magnificent proportions miles away from the plain little edifice in which the First Congress assem-

bled. Amid the storm and forebodings that attended the first session of the Continental Congress in 1774, would the most sanguine of the patriots there assembled have for a moment conceived of the grandeur of a century's growth of the country whose foundations were then so wisely and securely laid? It is proper, therefore, as your card of invitation states, "to make this Centennial a fitting remembrance of the gratitude the nation of to-day owes to the patriots of 1774."

Renewing my regrets that another engagement will forbid my attendance, I again thank you for the graceful compliment paid me in requesting me to preside at your celebration, which I hope will prove alike pleasant and instructive.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT.

LETTER OF REGRET.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, concludes his letter thus:

. . . . I rejoice that you have renovated your building, and that henceforth it is to be devoted to the uses for which it was originally erected, and so preserved in the form it presented when the Congress assembled therein. It is a patriotic act for which you merit and will receive the cordial thanks of every true American.

With that Hall in possession, the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia will ever be associated with the most sacred events in the history of our country.

There the measures were begun which led to Independence; therefore Carpenters' Hall and Independence Hall should hold an equal place in the affections and reverence of the American people, and all defenders of the rights of man.

With the expression of my sincere thanks for your courtesy, I am, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen, BENSON J. LOSSING.

Letters of regret were read from Commodore George H. Preble; Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of New York; Hon. Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey; Hon. Julius Converse, Governor of Vermont; John Wm. Wallace, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and many other distinguished citizens.

The following hymn, written for the occasion, led by De Witt Clinton Moore, was sung standing with great spirit by the whole audience.

CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.

BY DR. A. BEECHER BARNES.

(*Sung at the close of the Oration. Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."*)

The rolling hours of time have past,
And brought a hundred years;
We sing their requiem at last
Amid the world's loud cheers.

The chorus of the nation's chime
And tuneful anthems rise,
Like music of the spheres sublime,
And shake the echoing skies.

Here, where tolled out the despot's knell,
And freedom had its birth,
Where Independence Hall and Bell
Rang out o'er all the earth—

Welcome, thrice welcome, mighty throng,
From every land and sea;
Come, join the everlasting song
Of freedom's jubilee.

God of our Fathers! first and last
Devout we worship Thee;
From every stain of sin and crime,
Oh come and make us free.

Then pure and strong our land will be,
And glory from above
Shall crown our first Centennial
And city of our love.

Come, nations, kindred, tribes! and see
Our freedom sealed in blood,
And celebrate our liberty—
Freedom to worship GOD!

A vote of thanks was then tendered to H. Armitt Brown, for his eloquent and thrilling oration, with a request that he furnish a copy for publication. Also, the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, Mr. Welsh. The meeting then adjourned.

The following are the resolutions to which the signatures of the members of Congress were attached, forming the first bond of union between the colonies.

"We do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of country, as follows:

"First. That from and after the first day of December next we will not import, into British-America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, or from any other place, any such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or pimento from the British plantations or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo.

"Second. We will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

"Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate that from this day we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India Company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandise we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article, hereafter mentioned.

"Fourth. The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies induces us to suspend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said acts and parts of acts of the British Parliament hereinafter mentioned are not repealed, we will not directly or indirectly export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

"Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents

and correspondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandise for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not, from thenceforth, have any commercial connection with such merchant.

"Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

"Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavors to improve the breed of sheep, and increase their number to the greatest extent; and to that end, we will kill them as seldom as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind, nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us, who are or may become overstocked with or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbors, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

"Eighth. We will, in our several stations, encourage frugality, economy, and industry, and promote agriculture, arts and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shows, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning-dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

"Ninth. Such as are vendors of goods or merchandise will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods, that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past. And

if any vendor of goods or merchandise shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall, in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us, deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

"Tenth. In case any merchant, trader or other person shall import any goods or merchandise after the first day of December and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risk of the importer until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the committee aforesaid; and in the last-mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed out of the sales the first cost and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied toward relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored or sold to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandises shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

"Eleventh. That a committee be chosen in every county, city and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the gazette; to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British-America may be publicly known and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

"Twelfth. That the committee of correspondence, in the respective colonies, do frequently inspect the entries of their custom-

houses, and inform each other, from time to time, of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

"Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

"Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province, in North-America, which shall not accede to or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

"And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association, until such parts of the several acts of Parliament, passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glass and painters' colors, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to, from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed. And until that part of the act of the 12 G. 3, ch. 24, entitled 'An act for the better securing His Majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition and stores,' by which any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed; and until the four acts, passed the last session of Parliament—viz., that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbor of Boston, that for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts Bay, and that which is entitled 'An act for the better administration of justice, etc.'' and that 'For extending the limits of Quebec, etc.'—are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such further regu-

lations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association.

"The foregoing association, being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

"*In Congress, Philadelphia, October* 20, 1774.

"Signed, PEYTON RANDOLPH, *President.*

New Hampshire,	John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom.
Massachusetts Bay,	Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.
Rhode Island,	Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.
Connecticut,	Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.
New York,	Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerum, Philip Livingston.
New Jersey,	James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith, John De Hart.

Pennsylvania,	Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.
New Castle, etc.,	Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.
Maryland,	Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase.
Virginia,	Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, P. Henry, Jun., Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.
North Carolina,	William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, R. Caswell.
South Carolina,	Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge."

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